

July 2, 1990 File Copy

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1990

## State college faculty salaries lag even after increase, official says

Associated Press

FRANKFORT — Kentucky has taken a big step toward matching faculty pay at its colleges with other universities and community colleges in the region. But the state still must play catchup, an education official says.

Faculty at Kentucky's universities and community colleges will receive raises ranging from 7 percent to 14 percent this year, the highest in the Southeast, according to the Southern Regional Education Board.

"This is by far the best appropriation we have received for a decade," and higher-education officials have made faculty salaries the top priority in using new money from the General Assembly, said Gary Cox, executive director of the Kentucky Council on Higher Education.

Still, "It's clear that even after this increase, we still lag behind," Cox said.

A new report by the regional education board shows that 13 of the 15 states in the region have proposed or approved faculty pay raises for 1990-91. Among them, only Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma — all states where faculty pay has lagged — have considered

raises that approach Kentucky's.

The raises are "a major step in the right direction" and should send "a positive sign to our faculty and staff that things are getting better," said Charles Wethington, interim president of the University of Kentucky, where faculty raises average 10 percent.

Morehead State University professors get the top raises, while the lowest raises go to faculty members at Western Kentucky University, the University of Louisville and Kentucky State University, according to the state Council on Higher Education.

However, statistics show that further salary improvements are needed to attract top faculty to Kentucky's universities and colleges. The education-board report shows that the average Kentucky faculty member earned 93 percent of the \$40,008 regional average last year.

It also shows that Kentucky ranks third from the bottom in the region in its increases in faculty pay since 1980.

The General Assembly increased the higher-education budget by 10.6 percent this year and 12.9 percent next year.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1990

## Lexington

### Average Ky. faculty pay is 9th in region

Average pay raises for faculty members at Kentucky's public universities increased by a greater percentage than the nation and region this year, but lagged far behind for the decade of the 1980s.

Kentucky's average faculty pay of \$37,077 ranks ninth among 15 Southern states. That's behind the national average of \$42,518 and regional average of \$40,008, according to a report by the Southern Regional Education Board, which tracks education trends in 15 states.

In the 1980s, the teaching force in Kentucky's public universities received the third smallest percentage increase of the 15 states. Only West Virginia and Louisiana faculty members received smaller percentage pay raises.

Faculty pay grew 80 percent in Kentucky over the 10-year period, compared with 89 percent nationally and 92 percent in the region.

But the average 1989-90 raise in Kentucky of 6.3 percent was higher than the U.S. average of 5.4 percent and the regional average of 5.6 percent.

Faculty salaries across the region vary by as much as 44.9 percent. The highest — \$46,941 — was in Virginia. The lowest — \$32,389 — was in West Virginia.

Kentucky public universities will give their teachers average raises ranging from 7 percent to 14 percent in 1990-91 — one of the highest increases reported in the region.

# Kentucky is finally making up ground with its neighbors in college-faculty pay

By MICHAEL JENNINGS  
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — After losing ground for a decade in its ability to bid for faculty talent, Kentucky's higher-education system suddenly finds itself with a much stronger competitive hand.

Next year, faculty pay raises at Kentucky's universities and community colleges will rank among the highest in the Southeast, according to the Southern Regional Education Board, a state-service agency based in Atlanta.

Kentucky institutions have proposed faculty pay raises ranging from 14 percent at Morehead State University to about 7 percent at Western Kentucky University, the

University of Louisville and Kentucky State University.

A new education-board report shows that 13 of the 15 states in the region have proposed or approved faculty pay raises for 1991. Among them, only Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma have considered raises that approach Kentucky's.

The raises are "a major step in the right direction" and should send "a positive sign to our faculty and staff that things are getting better," said Charles Wethington, interim president of the University of Kentucky, where proposed raises average 10 percent.

Kentucky's universities and colleges must play catch-up in the effort to attract top faculty, however. The education-board report shows that the average Kentucky faculty

member earned 93 percent of the \$40,008 regional average last year.

It also shows that Kentucky ranks third from the bottom in the region in its increases in faculty pay since 1980. The state's slippage in faculty pay led UK officials to claim last year that their difficulties in attracting and holding prime faculty members had reached a crisis stage.

The General Assembly responded by increasing the higher-education budget by 10.6 percent this year and 12.9 percent next year. The increase brings the state's higher-education funding to 88 percent of the amount called for in a need-based formula, up from 83 percent last year.

"This is by far the best appropriation we have received for a decade," and higher-education officials have made faculty salaries the top priority in using the new money, said Gary Cox, executive director of the Kentucky Council on Higher Education. Still, "it's clear that even after this increase, we still lag behind," Cox said.

Wethington said the salary increase at UK has already helped. "What I hear at this point indicates to me that we can be very pleased with our recruitments this year," and doubly pleased with the university's success in attracting more black faculty members, he said.

According to the Southern Regional Education Board, the region's estimated 5.6 percent average increase in faculty salaries last year outpaced the national increase of 5.4 percent, with eight of the 15 states in the region — including Kentucky — exceeding the national figure.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1990

## Two legislative aides will head education agency temporarily

The Frankfort Bureau

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Legislators have named two top aides to head an educational watchdog agency until a full-time director is chosen — perhaps by early August.

The Legislative Research Commission, a panel of legislative leaders, on Wednesday named Buel Guy and Paris Hopkins to field initial inquiries to the Education Accountability Office.

Guy is a staff aide to House Speaker Don Blandford, D-Philpot, and Hopkins is an aide to Senate President Pro Tem John "Eck" Rose, D-Winchester.

The accountability agency, a creation of the state's school-reform law, will monitor Kentucky's public school system and report its findings to the legislature.

House Democratic Whip Kenny Rapier of Bardstown said yesterday that Guy and Hopkins will hold full powers of the agency until a director is named. However, they "will probably do very little toward promoting anything right now," he said.

Rapier said that potential candidates for director might be sought at next month's meeting of the Education Commission of the States in Seattle. All six members of a committee that will choose Kentucky's first education commissioner plan to attend, as do Gov. Wallace Wilkinson and some Kentucky legislators, Rapier said.

The panel must conduct a national search for a commissioner, another office created by the reform law. Rapier said the search for a director of the watchdog agency will be more informal.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Saturday, June 30, 1990

### In our view

## Words of praise

### A living treasure

Loyal Jones is a living treasure of Appalachian culture who is one of the strongest and most knowledgeable promoters of the rich heritage of this region. He is a most deserving recipient of Morehead State University's Appalachian Treasure Award.

Jones, who has been director of the Appalachian Center at Berea College since 1970, is a scholar who has written a number of books and articles about Appalachian history and produced several albums of traditional folk music.

But he is best known as a gifted teller of humorous stories. Perhaps more than any other person, he has captured the rich humor that is part of the heritage of this region. He is a delight to hear as he shares his love of life and Appalachia.



# Proposal urges using Social Security glut for tuition loans

New York Times News Service

As many as 9 million Americans at all income levels could pay for college and vocational training by borrowing from the Social Security surplus under a proposed educational loan program.

The proposal comes as college tuitions continue to climb, U.S. workers need new skills to compete in a changing economy and federal loans and grants become harder for low- and middle-income students to get.

The plan was outlined by a group of economists Thursday in a paper by the Economic Policy Institute, a liberal research organization. It would allow students and workers to borrow as much as \$40,000 from a revolving loan fund for college and vocational training, paying back the money over 25 years through automatic deductions from their paychecks.

The loan fund would draw on the surplus in the Social Security Trust Fund, the payroll tax collected from workers and employers. The fund now is helping to pay for the federal budget deficit.

Barry Bluestone, an economist at the University of Massachusetts who is a co-author of the plan, said it had several advantages over the existing federal student loan program.

Federal loans with subsidized low interest rates are restricted to students whose families earn less than \$28,000 — a cutoff that excludes applicants from middle-income families. Students also are defaulting on the loans at record rates, costing the U.S. Treasury \$1.5 billion a year.

Under the proposal:

- Loans would be available to students regardless of family income.
- Repayments would be guaranteed by automatic payroll deductions.
- Payments would be set as a percentage of future income. It would give students the freedom to choose professions like teaching rather than high-paying jobs to repay the loan.

Interest rates for the loans would be slightly higher than for federally subsidized loans — about 10 percent — but the longer repayment period would offset the increased cost, Bluestone said.

Proposals to borrow from the Social Security surplus, however, are politically volatile.

Social Security payroll taxes were increased in 1983 to accumu-

late enough money to pay benefits for the large baby-boom generation that is expected to retire starting about 2010.

The surplus now is used to help cover the federal budget deficit, with the government issuing Treasury bonds to pledge that the borrowed money will be repaid in time.

Bluestone said using the Social Security surplus to educate and train future workers was a far sounder investment than paying the deficit.

He and his co-authors estimated that repayments would make the loan fund fully self-supporting by the year 2039. They also said borrowing would never amount to more than 42 percent of the entire Social Security surplus.

Critics say the plan glosses over the fact that the Social Security surplus now pays for government programs. They say the proposal would mean cutting back spending on programs or raising new taxes.

"What is the net effect of this?" said Stuart M. Butler, director of domestic policy studies at the Heritage Foundation, a conservative research organization. "You raise taxes and create a new program. Are we going to raise taxes so that a millionaire's son can go to Harvard?"

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1990

## U. of Minnesota bans 'stereotyped' dance unit

© New York Times News Service

MINNEAPOLIS — The University of Minnesota has banned its dance line of 16 women from men's athletic events because the performances "sexually stereotyped" them.

The university also told the group, which has performed since 1971, that its performances projected an inappropriate image of the school.

The men's athletic director, Richard Bay, said he agreed with the decision.

The dancers greeted the announcement with "shock, anger and sadness," coach Andrea Lilleberg said. "We feel we're intelligent enough women to know when we're considered objects," she said.

The dancers said they plan to fight the decision.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, JULY 2, 1990

## Lexington

### Expansion of UK recycling program likely

The University of Kentucky plans to continue its recycling program, and significant expansion is likely before the beginning of the new academic year.

A three-month pilot program, in which collection bins were placed at two outdoor locations on campus, showed "a tremendous interest in recycling on campus," said Jim Wessels, who is helping to coordinate the recycling effort.

The bins will remain permanently, Wessels said. A new contract was signed recently with a local recyclable materials dealer, under which UK will be paid for the scrap paper, plastic and aluminum that is collected.



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The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Monday, July 2, 1990

## Students from region in default on more than half-million in loans

By ROGER ALFORD  
Independent News Writer

Former northeastern Kentucky vocational and college students are in default on \$515,254 worth of federal student loans, according to the latest figures from the U.S. Department of Education.

Former Morehead State University students owe the greatest amount, with \$192,249 outstanding, followed by Mayo State Vocational Technical School, where former students have defaulted on \$113,007 in loans.

The Ashland vocational school's former students owe the least amount in the region at \$34,063. Yet, that school has a 31.8 percent default rate, the highest in the region and the ninth highest in the state.

Each year the Department of Education releases the amount of loans students have defaulted on and the names of schools with the highest default rates. The latest figures released are of loans made in 1987-88 and defaulted on in 1988-89.

Because of high default rates, the federal government is making several northeastern Kentucky schools take special precautions to try to ensure that students will pay back money they borrow through the Stafford Student Loan program, formerly the Guaranteed Student Loan.

Schools with a default rate higher than 20 percent must submit default management plans to the Department of Education or face sanctions. Students attending schools with a rate of 30 percent or more are denied Student Lending Services loans, which have to be repaid in full a month after being received.

Bill Bramblett, financial aid director at the Ashland vocational school, said students are counseled on the consequences of not repaying the loan.

Also, loans are not final until a student has been in school for 30 days, to avoid payment to students who enroll, receive the loan and drop out, he said.

Bramblett said if students drop out, the school sends out letters telling them of the consequences if they default. For example, he said, their federal income tax refunds will be applied to the loan, their wages can be garnished, and they

would be ineligible for several federal programs such as loans from Farmers Home Administration.

"Up until a few years ago, a loan was a loan and people felt obligated to pay it back," Bramblett said. "Now, it seems that we're educating people that they don't have to pay it back, instead of educating them that they do have to pay it back."

Appalachian Beauty School in South Williamson has the third highest default rate in the state at 44.3 percent. The federal report said the school has \$56,787 in loans in default.

Debbie Johnson, financial aid director at the school, said actions the school are required to take will likely reduce the number of defaults. However, if the actions don't work, she said she would hate to see sanctions against all students.

"I would hate to see it knock some person out of receiving an education who could have done something with it," Johnson said. But, she said, "something is going to have to be done."

MSU ARCHIVES

A study by a House task force called the Belmont Commission blames the skyrocketing defaults on the rapid growth of loans to trade school students. A separate congressional study showed that trade schools accounted for 44 percent of all defaults between 1983 and 1987.

Some lobbyists have advocated punishing trade schools for their high default rates by taking them out of the guaranteed student loan program.

However, Bramblett said figures from northeastern Kentucky schools dispel the Belmont Commission's finger pointing.

The Ashland school, for example, made only 44 loans in the 1988-89 school year. Morehead State University made 830 such loans and, because of volume, would have a lower default rate than smaller schools, he said.

## Default rates

Student loan default rates for schools in northeastern Kentucky and in surrounding areas of Ohio and West Virginia.

### NORTHEASTERN KENTUCKY

School	Default rate (percent)
Owensboro School of Hair Design	48.6
Appalachian Beauty School, South Williamson	41.7
Ashland State Voc Tech School, Ashland	31.8
Rowan State Voc Tech School, Morehead	28.8
Mayo State Voc Tech School, Paintsville	26.5
Pikeville College, Pikeville	15.0
Kentucky Christian College, Grayson	9.5
Morehead State University, Morehead	9.3

### OTHER AREA SCHOOLS

School	Default rate (percent)
Shawnee State University, Portsmouth, Ohio	10.5
Huntington (W.Va.) Junior College	32.4
Huntington (W.Va.) School of Beauty Culture	29.6
Marshall University, Huntington, W.Va.	10.9
St. Mary's School of Nursing, Huntington, W.Va.	none

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education.



# Lawmakers poised to address problems with student loans

By MARK WIGFIELD  
Ottaway News Service

WASHINGTON — The class of 1990 carries an unprecedented burden of debt into the working world.

And, if recent years are any indication, Uncle Sam is likely to be left paying billions on those college and trade school loans. School dropouts are the most likely to renege.

Last year, the Department of Education spent \$2 billion paying off defaulted guaranteed student loans. That figure is likely to be exceeded in 1990, department officials believe.

With nearly \$50 billion in loans outstanding, the government "has a problem that could become like another savings and loan crisis," says education lobbyist Ed Elmendorf. Even now, defaults on guaranteed student loans represent the third-largest cost borne by the education department.

Congress and the Department of Education have taken steps to reduce defaults, some of which are just now going into effect. But not until next year will lawmakers address the underlying problems that emerged in the nation's higher education programs in the 1980s.

"We've been on hold," said Rep. William Ford during a recent convention of student loan officials. The Michigan Democrat is in line

to become the chairman of the House Education committee this fall. He blames Reagan-era erosion of federal education grant programs for forcing more low-income students into taking out loans they had no hope of paying back.

The Education Department offers seven major student financial aid programs, but the largest is the Stafford Student Loan program, formerly the Guaranteed Student Loan program. Under the program, students borrow from private lenders such as banks or credit unions, but the federal government guarantees the loans.

The federal government also subsidizes the interest rate for the loans, keeping it at 8 percent for the first four years of repayment. Participating schools must be accredited and approved by the department.

A study by a House task force called the Belmont Commission blames the skyrocketing defaults on the rapid growth of loans to trade school students. A separate congressional study showed that trade schools accounted for 44 percent of all defaults between 1983 and 1987.

The study also notes that spiraling tuition at four-year colleges increased the need for loans. And banks, guaranteed against losses by the federal guarantees, were faulted for irresponsible lending

practices.

Congress has addressed some of these problems. For example, it barred schools with default rates of over 30 percent from participating in certain student loan programs.

But next year, Congress will look at other changes as it reworks higher education programs, all of which are scheduled to expire in 1991.

Its decisions will affect the menu of grants and loans students have to choose from. And it could give unprecedented power to school accrediting agencies in an effort to weed out schools that fail to deliver quality educations and to find students who will pay back their loans.

The defaults are a sign that the accreditation system "was not prepared" to evaluate colleges, said Omer Waddles, an aide to House Education Committee member Chris Perkins of Kentucky. Congress is now faced with either spending money itself to evaluate schools, or giving private accrediting agencies more power to do the job.

Whatever Congress decides in the '90s, the 1980s were clearly the decade of higher education debt.

For the first 16 years of the program, from 1965 through 1981, defaults totaled \$1.7 billion, said Gary Beanblossom, chief of Education Department's guaranteed student

loan analysis section. By 1989 they had grown to \$10.4 billion.

From 1983-87, the volume of all student loans — both good and bad — grew by 83 percent, according to a congressional study. Defaults, however, grew over four times as fast, by 338 percent over the period.

While the overall rate of defaults — about 10 percent by 1989 — was actually lower than in the 1970s, Rep. Ford said, the sheer number of loans magnified the problem.

The Belmont Commission found that the typical defaulter is not a deadbeat who refuses to pay. Instead, he or she "appears to be a dropout who is unable to pay. Defaulters tend to be first-year students, from low income and minority backgrounds, with a small loan balance who did not complete much more than the first year and are unemployed."

The study recommends that defaults should be reduced by providing grants for low-income families and loans for middle-income families. Loans have "gone from a middle-income cash flow to a major vehicle for everyone to go to school," said Jean Frohlicher, executive director of a trade association representing college loan providers.

But grants may be too expensive in an era of federal deficits. Some lobbyists have advocated punishing trade schools for their high default

## Other Kentucky default rates

Student loan default rates for Kentucky schools outside the Ashland area.

School	Default rate (percent)
Owensboro School of Hair Design	48.6
Educational Services Center, Edgewood	none
West Kentucky State Voc Tech, Paducah	26.7
Kentucky State University, Frankfort	25.8
Central Kentucky State Voc-Tech School, Lexington	25.4
UK Community College, Maysville	23.2
UK Community College, Hopkinsville	22.4
Jefferson State Voc-Tech School, Louisville	22
UK Community College, Lexington	19.9
Jefferson Community College, Louisville	14.8
Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond	9.9
University of Louisville, Louisville	8.4
Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green	7.6
Murray State University, Murray	6.6
Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights	6.1
UK main campus, Lexington	4.7
UK College of Dentistry, Lexington	2.1
University of Louisville Medical Health Science Center	1.2
University of Louisville School of Dentistry, Louisville	1.2
UK School of Medicine, Lexington	1.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education.

rates by taking them out of the guaranteed student loan program.

If Chairman Ford has his way — as he is likely to — that won't happen.

"We need proprietary schools," he said. The federal loan program "is not just for nice middle class boys" going to four-year colleges "but for everybody."



# Average U.S. teacher salary rises to \$31,315, survey says

Associated Press

BOSTON — Average U.S. public school teacher salaries rose 5.7 percent to \$31,315 in 1989-90, according to a survey released yesterday.

Average salaries are nearly double 1980 levels of \$16,100, and more than triple the \$9,705 teachers earned on average in 1972. But after adjusting for inflation, salaries have gone up a scant \$68 a year since 1972, according to the survey.

"With the lousy working conditions most teachers face — and the lower salary levels — it's no wonder people are choosing other professions," said American Federation of Teachers chief Albert Shanker.

Alaska led the nation with average teacher pay of \$43,097; South Dakota's were the lowest, averaging \$21,300, according to data released at this week's teachers' union convention.

Kentucky ranked 38th, with average pay of \$26,275; Indiana, with \$30,978, ranked 17th.

Starting teachers' salaries averaged \$20,476 in 1989-90, up 5.8 percent from the previous year, according to the survey. Alaska's average starting pay topped the list at \$29,763, while West Virginia's was lowest at \$15,778.

Average teacher salaries in all states were, in order:

Alaska, \$43,097  
 Connecticut, \$40,768  
 District of Columbia, \$39,850  
 New York, \$38,925  
 California, \$37,625  
 Maryland, \$36,481  
 Michigan, \$36,427  
 Rhode Island, \$36,057  
 New Jersey, \$35,678  
 Massachusetts, \$34,175  
 Pennsylvania, \$33,435  
 Delaware, \$33,377  
 Illinois, \$32,917  
 Wisconsin, \$32,600  
 Hawaii, \$32,252  
 Minnesota, \$32,190  
 Indiana, \$30,978  
 Virginia, \$30,925  
 Oregon, \$30,842  
 Colorado, \$30,758  
 Nevada, \$30,587  
 Ohio, \$30,567  
 Washington, \$30,475  
 Arizona, \$29,402  
 Wyoming, \$28,991  
 New Hampshire, \$28,986  
 Vermont, \$28,849  
 Florida, \$28,787  
 Georgia, \$28,013  
 North Carolina, \$27,814  
 Texas, \$27,400  
 Missouri, \$27,229  
 Kansas, \$27,220  
 Tennessee, \$27,052  
 Maine, \$26,881  
 Iowa, \$26,747  
 South Carolina, \$26,638  
 Kentucky, \$26,275  
 Nebraska, \$25,522  
 Alabama, \$25,500  
 New Mexico, \$25,302  
 Montana, \$25,081  
 Mississippi, \$24,365  
 Louisiana, \$24,300  
 Oklahoma, \$23,944  
 Idaho, \$23,861  
 Utah, \$23,652  
 North Dakota, \$23,016  
 West Virginia, \$22,842  
 Arkansas, \$22,471  
 South Dakota, \$21,300

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1990

## UK gets grant for toxicology study

LEXINGTON, Ky. — A federal agency has authorized a \$710,399 grant to establish training fellowships in the University of Kentucky's toxicology program.

The money from the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences "will enable us to make a long-term commitment to students in toxicology," said Thomas Tobin, director of the Graduate Center for Toxicology.

Toxicology is the study of poison and poisoning.

The center is studying such areas as the impact of alcohol on AIDS, extending the range of a new racehorse drug test and developing a diagnostic test for Alzheimer's disease.

The five-year grant will provide UK with fellowships and research training for up to six pre-doctoral and three postdoctoral fellowships. The money will also help to defray the cost of tuition, research supplies and travel, Tobin said.

Tobin said that after graduates complete the program, they will become faculty members or enter industry, sharing their expertise in other ways.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1990

## State

## Finance secretary named governor's cabinet secretary

Staff, wire reports

FRANKFORT — L. Rogers Wells Jr., a Glasgow businessman who has been secretary of the Finance Cabinet since the beginning of Gov. Wallace Wilkinson's administration, added to his title yesterday.

Wells, who is Wilkinson's closest adviser in the administration, will assume the additional responsibilities of secretary of the entire cabinet.

Richard "Smitty" Taylor resigned as cabinet secretary to begin a law practice in Frankfort.



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A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1990

## UK foundation paying lobbying firm that now employs Singletary

By MIKE BROWN  
Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — An arm of the University of Kentucky is paying \$17,500 a month to a Washington lobbying firm, mainly to help get federal money for a proposed science and technology center on the Lexington campus.

The firm is Cassidy & Associates Inc., for whom former UK President Otis Singletary works part-time as a senior consultant. The University of Kentucky Research Foundation hired Cassidy in April 1987, two months before Singletary left the presidency.

In a telephone interview yesterday from Lexington, Singletary said he works for Cassidy & Associates only two days a month and has had nothing to do with its UK business since he became associated with the firm in the fall of 1987.

Singletary said he hired Cassidy to help get federal money for the center because he believed that without such assistance the project wouldn't get funded. Even with it, he said, there was a risk, and for that reason he stipulated that no state money be used to pay the firm.

He said that at the time he had no idea he would later become associated with the firm. It was only after he saw "they did a pretty good job for us" that he considered joining it, he said.

UK reported its employment of Cassidy & Associates under a new law that requires colleges, cities and companies to disclose

their use of lobbyists to help win federal grants, loans or contracts.

The disclosure requirement was pushed through Congress last year by Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., after The Washington Post reported that Cassidy & Associates was earning large fees helping universities get congressional funding for projects.

Byrd, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, was apparently especially unhappy that West Virginia University was one of the firm's clients. "My constituents ... don't need a go-between to get my attention," he said last year.

The new law, known as the Byrd amendment, requires an entity getting federal money to disclose how much it is paying anyone to influence a member of Congress or executive-branch official in connection with the grant.

The law took effect Dec. 23, and the first reports were due May 31. Among this batch was a UK report dated Jan. 29 and signed by interim President Charles Wethington Jr.

It says the university paid or planned to pay the Cassidy firm, its "Washington public-affairs representative," a total of \$175,000 for various services, including work on a \$4.5 million grant that Congress directed the Economic Development Administration last year to award UK.

The grant is the first installment of what UK hopes will eventually be \$18.5 million

from the federal government for the Advanced Science & Technology Commercialization Center, a proposed College of Engineering facility that would help transfer innovations from the research stage to business and industry use. Additional money is to come from state and other sources.

The report says it is impossible to say how much of the \$175,000 fee is for work on the grant and how much for unrelated activities. But UK spokesman Bernie Vonderheide said that the center is the only federally funded project UK has under way and that it is the main focus of Cassidy's work for UK.

Vonderheide said in a telephone interview yesterday that the \$175,000 represents a \$17,500 monthly retainer that the firm is being paid from January through October, when the current contract expires. He said he didn't know whether the contract would be renewed.

He said that the firm was initially hired in April 1987 at \$15,000 a month and that it was paid at that rate until July of last year, when the fee was increased to \$17,500.

Vonderheide said Cassidy & Associates is not being paid with state tax money. He said the money is coming from the research foundation, an affiliated corporation that is headed by the university president and receives research contracts and grants.

In Congress the center's funding was pushed by Democratic Sen. Wendell Ford with help in the House from Rep. Harold "Hal" Rogers, R-5th District, a member of the appropriations subcommittee that oversees funding for the Commerce Department, which is the Economic Development Administration's parent agency.

In 1988 the \$4.5 million was put in EDA's annual appropriations bill, but the agency balked at awarding the grant, claiming the UK project didn't meet requirements. The money was inserted again last year, however, and the agency was ordered to make the award, which it did in March of this year.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Tuesday, July 3, 1990

## Dismissal of MSU professor upheld

CINCINNATI (AP) — A federal appeals court has upheld the dismissal of a Morehead State University professor.

The 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in favor of university trustees Monday in a 2-1 decision.

Dennis Edinger, a professor of education who started with the university as an associate professor in January 1979, sued to keep his job after the Morehead, Ky., university sent him a letter in June 1987 informing him that he would be terminated in July 1988.

Judges Nathaniel Jones and Anna Diggs Taylor upheld U.S. District Judge Henry Wilhoit's March 1989 ruling that the university's board of regents had not formally granted Edinger academic tenure. Edinger argued that the university's actions gave him reason to believe he had been granted tenure protection, and that his firing denied him due process of law.

In a minority dissent, Judge Gilbert Merritt said he agreed with Edinger. He noted that Edinger had received a promotion to full professor after having completed the customary five-year pre-tenure probationary period and that he subsequently received four one-year contract renewals, including a 1985-86 contract marked "tenured."

The majority opinion noted that Edinger was granted a full professorship only because he won it in court after suing to challenge Morehead State's plan to terminate him after the 1982-83 school year.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1990

## Price of college license plates cut

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Kentuckians who want to show off the college pride on a license plate no longer have to pay as much to do it.

The price for the colorful license plates with the seals of Kentucky's eight public universities will be \$25 as of this month, half the former fee. There also is a surcharge of \$5, which is donated to each school's scholarship fund.

The decrease on the plates, which are good for five years, comes with the compliments of the 1990 General Assembly.

"When the legislators passed the 1990-92 budget earlier this year, they omitted the requirement for the \$50 fee," said John Trager of the state Transportation Cabinet. "I think we'll see a real increase now in the number of university plates sold."



# UK paid lobbying firm \$600,000 to help get federal aid

Staff, wire reports

The University of Kentucky has paid a Washington-based lobbying firm \$600,000 since April 1987 to help the school secure federal money for a science and technology center proposed for its Lexington campus.

The firm, Cassidy & Associates, was hired by President Otis Singletary two months before he retired in June 1987. Singletary began work for Cassidy as a part-time senior consultant in fall 1987.

The school recently reported its employment of Cassidy under a new law that requires colleges, cities and companies to disclose their use of lobbyists to help win federal grants, loans and contracts.

The firm, Cassidy & Associates, was hired by UK President Otis Singletary two months before he retired in June 1987. Singletary began work for Cassidy as a part-time senior consultant in fall 1987.

University officials said Cassidy was not paid with state tax money. The firm was hired by the University of Kentucky Research Foundation, an affiliated corporation headed by the school president that receives research contracts and grants.

Singletary said he hired Cassidy to help get federal money for the proposed center because he thought the project wouldn't get financed

without such assistance. Because there was a risk even with the help, he said, he stipulated that no state money be used to pay the firm.

Singletary, now the school's president emeritus, said he never considered joining the firm until he saw "they did a pretty good job for us."

Cassidy's current \$175,000 contract with UK began in January and runs until October, school spokes-

man Bernie Vonderheide said. The \$175,000 represents a \$17,500 monthly retainer during the 10-month contract, he said.

Vonderheide said that the firm initially was hired in April 1987 at \$15,000 a month and that it was paid at that rate until July 1989, when the fee was increased to \$17,500.

He did not know whether the contract will be renewed.

Congress passed the disclosure requirement after reports circulated that Cassidy was earning large fees for helping universities receive congressional funding for projects.

The law took effect Dec. 23, and the first reports were due May 31. The reports included one from UK

dated Jan. 29 and signed by interim President Charles Wethington.

The report cited UK's current contract with Cassidy, saying it was for services, including work on a \$4.5 million grant that Congress directed the Economic Development Administration last year to award UK.

The grant is the first installment of what UK hopes eventually will be \$18.5 million from the federal government for the Advanced Science & Technology Commercialization Center.

The proposed facility would help transfer innovations from the research stage to business and industry use.

because he has violated his probation. "We're not trying to deprive him of an education," Gutmann said. "Our position is football is a privilege and not a right."

Eric From's mother, Norma From, said she is trying to set up a meeting with Morehead's athletic director, Steve Hamilton, to discuss the situation. "We think Morehead ought to take the scholarship away from him," she said.

Hamilton did not return two phone messages left at his office yesterday. But the university's sports information director, Randy Stacy, said the school knew about Dziedzic's felony conviction when it recruited him.

"There are no regulations at Morehead that would prevent anyone with a felony conviction to enter school here... or participate in an extracurricular activity," Stacy said.

NCAA regulations do not address that issue, and university officials historically have set their own eligibility requirements, said the NCAA's communications director, Jim Marchiony.

## Officials won't block the college plans of teen-ager convicted in traffic death

By MARY O'DOHERTY  
Staff Writer

A state probation official and a Jefferson circuit judge say they have no reason to block John Dziedzic's plan to enroll at Morehead State University next month on a football scholarship.

A prosecutor, officers of the local Mothers Against Drunk Driving chapter and the parents of the Trinity High School senior who died in the automobile accident in which Dziedzic was driving, have objected to Dziedzic's plans to leave Jefferson County to attend Morehead.

They contend that Judge Rebecca Westerfield, who presided at Dziedzic's trial last year, should have blocked the change in jurisdiction from Jefferson County to Rowan County. They also object to the fact that Morehead granted Dziedzic, 19, a football scholarship.

But Westerfield said the question of whether Dziedzic should go to Morehead belonged to probation and parole officials.

Dziedzic pleaded guilty last November to second-degree manslaughter and drunken driving in the May 6, 1989, death of his friend and passenger Eric From. During highly publicized court hearings, Westerfield sentenced Dziedzic to six months in the home-incarceration program. On May 9 she ordered him to serve 30 days in the Community Treatment Center for violating his probation.

Dziedzic's probation is being supervised by the state probation and parole division, an agency of the state Corrections Cabinet. The top probation officer in Jefferson County said supervision of felons, even those convicted

of crimes as serious as Dziedzic's, are routinely shifted to other counties and states.

"I understand the concerns that have been expressed, but my best judgment says we should allow him this opportunity," James Hager said yesterday. "We have a dual role here: protecting the public and enabling Mr. Dziedzic to straighten out his life."

A final decision about his case depends on whether Dziedzic completes the additional 100 hours of community service Westerfield ordered as a penalty for his probation violation, Hager said.

Dziedzic was released from the Community Treatment Center June 24; he is expected at Morehead during the first week of August, said his attorney, Gilbert Nutt.

Hager said Dziedzic would be supervised "as closely in Morehead as he would be in Louisville." Dziedzic is under "maximum supervision," which means he is subject to monthly criminal record checks and must report to his probation officer at least twice a month, Hager said.

But MADD officials, the prosecutor and From's family questioned who would supervise Dziedzic when he leaves Rowan County for football games. They also don't like the fact that the former Trinity High School football standout is being allowed to resume his athletic career.

"Athletes are looked on as role models... (and) we just don't think he's a suitable role model," said Mildred Hilton, vice president of Jefferson County's MADD chapter. "We don't approve of any school — especially a tax-supported school — giving anyone with a felony record a scholarship."

Assistant Jefferson Commonwealth's Attorney Joe Gutmann said he thinks Dziedzic's case is unusual because of his football prowess and



# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Friday, July 6, 1990

In our view

MSU ARCHIVES

## Bad loans

### Students, schools share the blame

Education lobbyist Ed Elmendorf is right: The high default rate on guaranteed student loans is a problem that could become like another savings and loan crisis.

Congress must develop more effective strategies for collecting loan payments. In doing so, it will be meeting its obligations to students who do make their loan payments in timely fashion, to future students who need loans to attend college or trade school and to taxpayers who are getting stuck with the bill.

Students and schools must share the blame for the high default rate.

#### Deadbeat students

When accepting a student loan, young people are accepting a legal financial obligation. They must accept most of the blame when they fail to live up to that obligation. We encourage the U.S. Department of Education to aggressively seek payments from former students by garnishing their wages, taking their federal income tax refunds and filing lawsuits against them.

A few former students may not be in a financial position to make their payments, but most are able to pay and, for whatever reason, simply do not. There's no need for sympathy for deadbeats who benefitted from Uncle Sam's generosity but who now renege on their part of the agreement.

#### False promises

Some schools also are to blame for the high default rate.

There are a number of private trade schools that are far more interested in

collecting money from student loans than in providing students with quality training. Such schools aggressively recruit students with false promises of job opportunities upon graduation. They recruit with little concern about whether students can be successful or are likely to make their loan payments.

Students soon discover the training provided by these schools is inadequate. Many drop out, and those who do graduate often find they cannot find jobs. Many see their failure to repay their loans as a mean of punishing the schools, often not realizing they also are hurting themselves by earning poor credit ratings.

Many — but not all — private trade schools are little more than flim-flam operations. The federal government has an obligation to eliminate these schools' participation in the student loan program and to prosecute the owners of schools that recruit marginal students with promises they know they cannot fulfill.

However, not all schools with high default rates are fly-by-night operations. Some, like the Ashland State Vocational-Technical School (now called Kentucky Tech Ashland Campus), offer quality training and place the vast majority of graduates in well-paying jobs.

Why do they have such a high default rate? Certainly schools with a default rate of 25 percent or higher are awarding loans to some who should not receive them, and administrators need to take a closer look at their loan policies and place greater emphasis on encouraging

former students to make their payments.

However, we suspect the type of students the schools attract and the area's economy also are factors in the high default rate. By nature, trade schools attract a higher percentage of students who are only marginally prepared for training and who would be rated credit risks in many instances.

#### Economy a factor

This region's economy plays a role in the high default rate of some schools. Vocational schools and colleges in this region attract many students from poor families. Many of the students fail to graduate, and those dropouts are the major reason for their high default rates. Because of the limited job opportunities in many eastern Kentucky counties, area schools always will have a higher default rate than schools in more prosperous areas.

The federal government could dramatically reduce its default rate by eliminating vocational schools from the student loan program, but that would deny many people the job training they need to improve their lot in life. Indeed, the challenge facing the U.S. Department of Education is to lower the default rate without denying educational opportunities to students who are serious about their education and who will live up to their loan obligations.

That will not be an easy task, but it is one the federal government must accomplish if the student loan program is to avoid becoming another financial burden for taxpayers.



# Move from class to factory worker much tougher now

By ROGER ALFORD  
Independent News Writer

ASHLAND — Because of high tech equipment that has been integrated into manufacturing, high school graduates are finding it difficult, if not impossible to go directly from the classroom into factories.

So say educators and employers in industrialized northeastern Kentucky.

"People have been hearing that down the road you're going to need more than a high school education," said Randy Lohoff, director of human resources for Ashland Petroleum Co. "Well, we're there. The demand for a much more trained employee is now here."

For that reason, the company is wanting Ashland Community College and Kentucky Tech — Ashland Campus to explore the possibility of offering an associate degree in applied industrial technology.

Officials at each institution believe the program would be the first of its kind in Kentucky and would provide a hiring base for high tech companies in the region.

Ashland Petroleum Co., which has about 5,000 employees and operates the oil refinery south of Catlettsburg, is working with the two schools to develop a program that would provide a better qualified pool of job candidates.

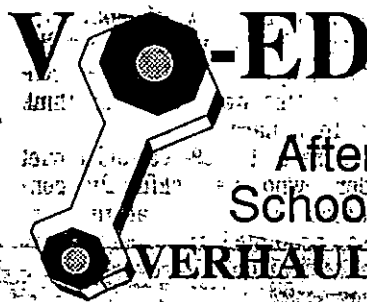
That could be done with a certification program, which can be put into place with minimal red tape. However, officials at the company and the schools are considering whether to take the effort one step further to offer a broad-based associate degree program.

Although only in the discussion stage now, the program has potential if several of the major companies in the Tri-State take advantage of it, said Ed Richardson, training and development coordinator at Kentucky Tech — Ashland Campus, formerly the Ashland State Vocational Technical School.

"Industry is looking for someone they can take with minimal training to go to work and start making them money," he said. "It's our desire to see that this spreads all over the Tri-State."

Richardson and Gary Bradford, business and industry liaison at the community college, will pitch the program to other companies along the Ohio and Big Sandy rivers after further investigation into its feasibility here.

Richardson said numerous plants could benefit from the same basic instruction in plant processes. Employees at Ashland Petroleum, Aristech Chemical Corp., Calgon Carbon Corp. and other chemical



plants with 50 miles of Ashland would need to know the same basic manufacturing principles, he said.

The program could be broadened to train workers for other plants, like Armco Steel Co. and Kentucky Electric Steel, Richardson said.

The program would have applications in heavily industrialized areas of central and northern Kentucky as well.

Darwin Haynes, training supervisor at the Catlettsburg refinery, said such a program is needed. He said it would save weeks of remedial training on the manufacturing or refining processes by teaching students about the equipment and how it works.

A similar program is already in place at Lambton College in Sarnia, Canada, near Port Huron, Mich. Seventeen plants, including Exxon, draw from that associate degree program.

If the vocational school and community college find enough interest among companies in the region, it would need approval from the University of Kentucky Community College System, the University of Kentucky Board of Trustees and from the Council on Higher Education.

Ish Stevens, personnel manager at Ashland Petroleum, said the company, the largest subsidiary of Ashland Oil Inc., wants to get the certification program in place to prepare its job applicants.

Ashland Petroleum has about 1,500 employees at the refinery and hired about 24 new employees there last year, Stevens said.

Jeff Swann, training manager at the refinery, said he believes the proposed program could improve the quality of new employees. That has been the case for the companies that draw from Lambton College, he said.

Swann said he doesn't have a time frame for getting the certification or the associate degree program in place. But the sooner the better, he said.

Once in place, Swann said Ashland Petroleum would hire its new employees solely from the program developed at the vocational school and community college or from an equivalent program offered at another institution.

Jefferson and Maysville community colleges offer a program similar to the one being proposed in Ashland.

Called electrical technology, the program is designed to prepare graduates for entry level positions in the areas of automated production, installation, maintenance, troubleshooting and repair of electrical computer controls.

In comparison, Bradford said the proposed Ashland program would give students instruction in the entire industrial process. He said students would be taught how to actually operate machinery and to complete manufacturing processes.



## Man guilty in drunken-driving death to get football scholarship

Staff wire reports

**LOUISVILLE** — A man on probation after pleading guilty to manslaughter and drunken driving in the death of a friend will be allowed to attend Morehead State University next year on a football scholarship.

Jefferson Circuit Judge Rebecca Westerfield said she saw no reason to block John Dziedzic's plan. But others — including officers of the local Mothers Against Drunk Driving chapter — are objecting.

Dziedzic, 19, pleaded guilty in November to second-degree manslaughter and drunken driving in the May 6, 1989, death of his passenger, Eric From. Westerfield sentenced Dziedzic to six months in a home incarceration program.

On May 9, she ordered him to serve 30 days in the Community Treatment Center for violating his probation. He was released June 24.

Dziedzic is expected at Morehead during the first week of August.

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Ky., July 8, 1990

## Shawnee State to offer baccalaureate

**PORTSMOUTH, Ohio** — Shawnee State University's School of Allied Health and Nursing will offer its first baccalaureate degree program, a bachelor of applied science with concentrations in health management or health education, in the fall.

The program is currently seeking approval from the Ohio board of regents. More information is available by calling Jim Kadel, dean of allied health and nursing, at (614) 355-2216 or Barb Ross at (614) 355-2225.

The Frankfort Bureau

**FRANKFORT, Ky.** — A state education official has given Kentucky colleges a list of ways to start making good on their pledge to help out with school reforms.

At a meeting of college and university presidents and board members Friday in Louisville, Deputy Su-

perintendent of Public Instruction Betty Sharf said higher-education officials could:

- Identify faculty members who could help schools develop new programs.

- Develop ways to measure the success of reform activities.

- Help schools set up sites where

successful teaching methods could be demonstrated.

- Provide technical aid through partnerships of schools and universities.

In a joint statement, presidents of public and private colleges and universities pledged to "spare no effort" to ensure that school reforms succeed.

In the school-reform law passed this year, the General Assembly ordered the Kentucky Council on Higher Education and state university presidents to develop a plan for helping with the reforms by Jan. 1. Friday's meeting was to develop shorter-range plans for helping out with reforms over the next few months.

Colleges learn how they can help with school reforms

# MSU Clip Sheet

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1990

## Higher-education panel urged to steel 5-year plan

By MICHAEL JENNINGS  
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — The state Council on Higher Education needs to take a more direct hand in shaping a five-year plan for Kentucky's universities and colleges, council members said yesterday.

"I'm concerned that we're taking it too lightly," council member W. Terry McBrayer said of a new strategic plan for Kentucky's higher-education system.

Yesterday the council approved broad goals for the plan, but McBrayer, a Lexington attorney, said the group should do more than merely rubber-stamp what he called "platitudes" developed by the council's staff.

Among the goals endorsed yesterday were a better-educated populace and a higher-education system that offers equal opportunities, quality and effectiveness. Another goal calls for higher education to contribute to the state's economic development.

"To propose everything is to propose nothing," said council member David Denton of Paducah. He said the goals should be specific and attainable.

The council plans to hold working sessions on the new five-year plan before adopting it in November. Council Chairman Joe Bill Campbell of Bowling Green said he expects the final plan to emphasize quality, especially in science and mathematics.

Campbell told university presidents the council also wants to know how each school's own five-year plan fits into the overall plan.

"We want to make sure that we're all on the same wavelength," he said.

The council also approved five new academic programs yesterday but held off on allocating money to upgrade several health-related programs after a university president contended his school wasn't getting its fair share.

The programs approved yesterday will lead to a doctorate in art history at the University of Louisville; master's degrees in occupational therapy at Eastern Kentucky University and physical therapy at the University of Kentucky; and associate degrees in accounting technology at Somerset Community College and industrial-electrical technology at Hopkinsville Community College.

EKU President Hanly Funderburk objected to the council staff's plan to give his school only 30 percent of a \$500,000 fund for upgrading nursing and allied health programs. ECU accounts for half of all the course hours taught in those fields, while three other regional universities account for the other half.

"We've been caught a little short when we're talking about equity there," Funderburk said. "We don't have enough money to do the job."

The council agreed to take up the funding plan again after further study.

Gary Cox, the council's executive director, said his staff will offer the U. S. Department of Energy a plan of higher-education support for a proposed laser-based uranium-enrichment plant. Competing for the new facility are the government's two existing enrichment plants, at Paducah and Portsmouth, Ohio, and a mothballed plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

At stake are 1,500 existing jobs in the Paducah area and a possible 1,200 additional jobs, Cox said.

Campbell and former Gov. Bert T. Combs of Lexington said the council

should commend the legislature for extending a liberal hand to the state's universities and community colleges. The General Assembly has boosted higher-education funding by 10.6 percent this year and another 13 percent next year. That brings the universities to 89 percent of full funding under a formula that compares their support with funding for higher education in nearby states.

"This legislature faced up to its responsibilities," Campbell said.

Combs said he was no great fan of the General Assembly, "but in this one instance, I think they bit the bullet."



# Schools argue about health-care funds

By Jamie Lucke  
Herald-Leader education writer

Some Kentucky universities are arguing about how to divide their share of the state's rural health-care package.

The Council on Higher Education yesterday delayed acting on a proposal for distributing a \$500,000-a-year special appropriation. Lawmakers set aside the money for training nurses and health-care professionals by Eastern Kentucky, Morehead State, Murray State and Western Kentucky universities.

The council tabled the plan after Eastern President Hanly Funderburke said his school should get a larger share than proposed.

The legislature earlier this year passed a comprehensive package aimed at improving medical care, especially in the state's small towns and rural areas.

The University of Kentucky, which has the largest role of any university in the Health Care Reform Act, will receive \$605,000 this

year and \$2.9 million next year to develop a rural health-care center. The University of Louisville will receive \$105,000 this year and \$410,000 next year as part of the plan.

The legislature, as an afterthought, included \$500,000 a year in the 1990-92 budget to be divided among the four smaller schools. Funderburke said that he lobbied to get the money for the smaller schools but that some of the other schools "were hard to find" when the time came to buttonhole lawmakers.

The legislature provided no specific guidance on how the money should be used but gave the council responsibility for overseeing it.

The council's staff recommended giving each of the four schools \$100,000. The remaining \$100,000 would be distributed on the basis of student hours in nursing and allied health courses.

The council staff said the special appropriation should be used to strengthen programs — not devel-

op new ones — and that the schools should submit a spending plan by Aug. 15.

Under the formula, Eastern, which produced half of the student hours in nursing and allied health, would have received \$150,000. Morehead, with 10 percent of the student hours, would have received \$110,000. Murray would have received \$114,000 and Western \$126,000.

Funderburke said the formula was not fair because Eastern produced 50 percent of the credit hours but received only 30 percent of the special appropriation.

But Morehead President Nelson Grote said the distribution plan should be based on "innet need, not what we're doing presently."

Council members said they wanted more information before voting on a plan and delayed action.

Also yesterday, the council elected Wendell Thomas of Louisville as vice chairman.

In addition, the council also

approved proposals from the universities to establish five new programs: a master of science in occupational therapy at Eastern, master of science in physical therapy at UK, associate in accounting technology at Somerset Community College, associate of industrial-electrical technology at Hopkinsville Community College and doctor of philosophy in art history at U of L.

Council Executive Director Gary Cox reported that thousands of jobs in far Western Kentucky could depend directly on availability of engineering and technical education programs. The U.S. Energy Department is in the process of choosing a site for a uranium enrichment plant. Not getting the new plant and its 1,200 jobs "could cost the region 1,500 existing jobs at the uranium enrichment facility in Paducah now," Cox said.

He said UK, U of L, Murray and Paducah Community College were eager to work together to provide the courses that the Energy Department had said would be a factor in its decision.



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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1990

MSU ARCHIVES

## UK finalist list is likely by next month

By RICHARD WILSON  
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Finalists for the presidency of the University of Kentucky are likely to be picked by no later than next month, the search committee's chairman said yesterday.

Foster Ockerman Sr. said it's even possible that three to five finalists could be chosen at a July 31 meeting. But he stressed that that was only his objective. The final decision on finalists to be invited to UK for interviews will be made by the whole search committee.

Ockerman, also chairman of UK's board of trustees, said that 14 candidates are still being considered for the job now held by Interim President Charles Wethington Jr.

The committee narrowed its pool of candidates to 15 last month and directed a consulting firm assisting in the search to begin interviews with those people. Since then, Ockerman said, two candidates have with-

drawn their names and another has been added.

All but two of the remaining 14 candidates have been interviewed by the consultants, Ockerman added.

Ockerman's comments came after a 90-minute closed-door search committee meeting yesterday.

In announcing the July 31 meeting, Ockerman said the objective then "will be to continue our consultations with the consultants and to further reduce the number of candidates."

As has been his custom, Ockerman declined to comment on any candidates' names, and for the first time he would not comment on whether Wethington is still being considered.

The committee has been given no new names by Lamalie Associates, the consulting firm hired to assist in the search, Ockerman said.

But Lamalie representatives will be asked to recommend which of the remaining 14

candidates should receive further consideration at the next meeting, Ockerman said.

Ockerman said he believed that the two candidates who withdrew from the search had landed other jobs.

No search committee members have interviewed any candidates yet, Ockerman said, but he added that they were not precluded from doing so. He also said that the committee has not barred considering new candidates.

"Anyone can present names to the committee that wants to," Ockerman said. "It will be up to the committee to decide whether they want to put them (in) the consideration pool or not."

The search began last January with 91 applicants or nominees. Fourteen of the 91 declined to become candidates before the panel reduced the number to 15 last month.

Ockerman has said he expects UK's trustees to name a president early this fall to succeed David Roselle, who resigned to become University of Delaware president.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1990

## Firm fails to add candidates for UK post

By Jamie Lucke  
Herald-Leader education writer

Consultants hired last month failed to enlarge the pool of candidates for University of Kentucky president.

After the UK search committee held its fifth meeting yesterday, chairman Foster Ockerman Sr. said he hoped the committee would pare the group of 14 candidates to three to five individuals at its next meeting July 31.

Then the committee probably will decide in August which candidates to invite for interviews.

The company hired in June, Lamalie Associates Inc., has interviewed all but two of the 14 candidates, Ockerman said.

But the company did not suggest additional candidates even though generating new names was one reason for hiring it.

"They consulted their files. They made various phone calls and they did not submit additional names," Ockerman said yesterday.

The company — which is being paid \$14,000 plus expenses — will interview candidates, investigate their backgrounds and recommend which candidates should advance in the search.

Ockerman said that the company might add new names but that he didn't anticipate it. Nonetheless, the process remains open to new entrants, he said.

The 10-member search committee must recommend a replacement for David Roselle, who was named president of the University of Delaware in December. The Board of Trustees is responsible for making the final decision, which probably will happen in October.

The committee narrowed the field last month from 77 to 15, including UK interim President Charles Wethington.

Since then, two candidates have withdrawn to take other jobs, Ockerman said. One was added by the committee, leaving 14 contenders.

Wethington said he was not one of the two who had withdrawn. Apart from that, he declined to comment on his chances.

In a departure from earlier meetings, Ockerman would not comment yesterday on Wethington's status in the search.

"The committee has agreed we are not going to discuss the names of individuals in the pool until we get down to the point that we can make public the finalists."

Responding to questions from reporters, Ockerman said the group of 14 included women.

The consulting company is conducting initial interviews because there is no way the search committee could assure candidates confidentiality and meet with them without breaking the state's open meetings law, Ockerman said.

State law requires that the search committee notify the media of its meetings, which means candidates' identities probably would become known if they met with the committee. Ockerman said that would discourage people from pursuing the job.

"If you can't maintain confidentiality of candidates, you don't have anyone to consider," Ockerman said.



# Members urge more specific goals for higher education

LEXINGTON (AP) — A state higher-education panel should move beyond broad policy statements and identify specific goals in drafting a five-year plan for Kentucky's universities and colleges, its members say.

One member of the state Council on Higher Education said Monday that the group should accomplish more than merely approving what

he called "platitudes" developed by the council's staff.

"I'm concerned that we're taking it too lightly," council member W. Terry McBrayer said of a new strategic plan for the higher-education system.

Goals endorsed by the council Monday included calls for a better-educated populace and a higher-education system that offers equal

opportunities, quality and effectiveness. Another goal recommends that higher education contribute to the state's economic development.

"To propose everything is to propose nothing," said council member David Denton of Paducah. He said the goals should be specific and attainable.

Before adopting the new five-year plan in November, the council

plans to meet in working sessions. Council Chairman Joe Bill Campbell of Bowling Green said he expects the final plan to emphasize quality, especially in science and mathematics.

Campbell told university presidents the council also wants to know how each school's own five-year plan fits into the overall plan.

"We want to make sure that

we're all on the same wavelength," he said.

In other action Monday, the council approved five new academic programs but held off on allocating money to upgrade several health-related programs. The delay came after a university president contended his school wasn't getting its fair share.

The programs approved will lead

to a doctorate in art history at the University of Louisville; master's

degrees in occupational therapy at Eastern Kentucky University and

physical therapy at the University of Kentucky; and associate degrees in accounting technology at Some-

rset Community College and industrial-electrical technology at Hopkinsville Community College.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1990

## Ex-professor returns for WKU post

BOWLING GREEN — A former psychology professor at Western Kentucky University has returned to be associate vice president for academic affairs.

Dr. Livingston Alexander, who was a member of the faculty from 1977-88, had been department head and professor of Educational Foundations and Curriculum at Georgia Southern College in Statesboro, Ga. He becomes the highest-ranking black administrator at Western Kentucky.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Tuesday, July 10, 1990

## LOCAL

## In the news

### Council tables 2nd-effort fire ordinance

MOREHEAD — The Morehead City Council on Monday tabled discussion on a proposed ordinance that would allow the city fire department to charge for its services.

The proposal differs only slightly from an ordinance the council voted down last month that would have established a \$200 base rate for each run made by the department.

The ordinance proposed Monday by Mayor Larry Breeze would establish a rate of \$100 an hour for structural fires. For vehicle fires, the rate would be \$50 for the first hour and \$100 for each hour thereafter.

The council has explored the possibility of establishing a fire-protection fee as a means of recovering some of the money the city spends on answering false alarms, particularly at Morehead State University.

Councilman Carl Sizemore said he thought it was unfair to charge city residents for fire protection since their tax dollars are the department's primary means of support.

"If people are unfortunate enough to have a fire, they have enough problems," he said. "It's unfair to charge people in city limits ... when they pay all the other taxes."

The council also met in executive session for an hour an 15 minutes to discuss the possible purchase of real estate. No action was taken.

Sizemore made the motion for the closed session; Herman Brown seconded it, and the vote was unanimous.

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY • UPO BOX 1100 • MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030  
The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Wednesday, July 11, 1990

## Finalists for UK presidency may be chosen by end of July

By JAY BLANTON  
Associated Press Writer

LEXINGTON — The chairman of the University of Kentucky's presidential search committee says he would like to narrow the list of contenders for the school's top post to five or fewer names by the end of July.

But search committee Chairman Foster Ockerman said that number was his own preference and it would be up to the 10-member committee to decide how far to cut the list of contenders, or whether they would be considered finalists for the presidency.

Following a 90-minute closed-door meeting of the committee Tuesday, Ockerman said there were still 14 presidential contenders. Two people have dropped out to take positions elsewhere and the committee recently added one name.

Ockerman said he expects the committee to have a list of finalists in August. The finalists would then be brought to the campus for interviews. Ockerman has said he expects a president to be named in early fall.

Ockerman had said earlier that interim President Charles T. Wethington — widely thought to be the frontrunner for the presidency — was on a list of 15 contenders.

Wethington was a finalist for the presidency in 1987, but was runner-up to David Roselle. Roselle resigned as UK's president late last year to become president at the University of Delaware.

But Tuesday, Ockerman declined to discuss Wethington's status. He did say there were women among the 14 people still in contention, although he declined to get specific

about the makeup of the pool of candidates.

"I'm not commenting on who's in the pool," he said.

Ockerman also said that all but two of the contenders have been interviewed by the consulting firm. The search committee hired to help with the presidential search. No consultants had not generated any members of the search committee were present for the interviews, he said.

In June, the committee hired Lamalie Associates, an executive search firm with headquarters in several cities, for \$14,000 plus expenses to conduct interviews with the candidates and possibly generate additional candidates. However, Ockerman said the firm had not produced more for consideration.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Wednesday, July 11, 1990

## Useless platitudes Lack of specifics weakens plan

Terry McBrayer is right. The Council on Higher Education's five-year plan for Kentucky's universities and colleges lacks the specifics that would give it value. Instead, the plan deals with useless platitudes that are impossible to measure.

It is difficult to disagree with the goals the council endorsed Monday: a better-educated populace, a higher-education system that offers equal opportunities, quality and effectiveness, a system of state universities and colleges that contributes to Kentucky's economic development. The problem comes in attempting to convert such platitudes into specific plans of action for each state university and community college.

"To propose everything is to propose nothing," says council member David Denton of Paducah.

McBrayer, a council member and an attorney with offices in Greenup and Lexington, thinks the five-year plan should deal with

specifics instead of generalities. "I'm concerned that we're taking it too lightly," he says.

Each school is supposed to use the plan to develop specific goals. As long as the plan deals with generalities, that shouldn't be too difficult. One assumes almost any university or college program would in some way contribute to a better-educated populace and to the state's economic development.

The Council on Higher Education is the closest thing Kentucky has to a governing board for all of Kentucky's universities and community colleges. If it is going to fulfill its mission of developing a quality system of higher education, it must go beyond platitudes.

The final five-year plan will not be adopted until November. Between now and then, we suggest the council's members and staff develop specific goals that are achievable and measureable.



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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1990

## UK gets \$1 million from Keeneland for equine professorship

By RICHARD WILSON  
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — The Keeneland Association has made a \$1 million commitment to create a Keeneland professorship at the University of Kentucky's Maxwell H. Gluck Equine Research Center.

The first installment — a \$200,000 check — was presented to Interim UK President Charles Wethington yesterday by Keeneland President William C. Greely.

"Today's gift will strengthen the (Gluck) center's ongoing efforts to attract and retain top scientists who are devoting their careers to research aimed at preserving and improving the equine species," Greely said at a morning news conference at the Lexington race course.

Money for the \$1 million gift comes from profits generated by Keeneland's racing meets and horse sales, Greely said.

Wethington said the new profes-

sorship will help the Gluck center retain its "reputation for world-class research into the diseases of the horse."

"It is through private gifts such as these that the University of Kentucky is able to continue working to develop the research which leads to a healthier horse industry, which leads to a healthier economy in Kentucky," he added.

Wethington said UK is likely to recruit a researcher from outside the university, probably in the area of microbiology, to fill the new post.

The 3-year-old Gluck Center is named for the late Maxwell H. Gluck, former owner of Elmendorf Farm near Lexington. Gluck and his wife, Muriel, donated \$3 million in 1983 to build the center, on Nicholasville Road. Another \$3 million, including \$300,000 from Keeneland, was raised privately by the thor-

oughbred industry, and the state committed \$3 million in economic-development bonds.

Since 1983, UK's Equine Research Foundation has raised more than \$18 million in pledges and contributions from prominent horsemen and corporations.

The center already has three privately supported endowed chairs or professorships.

UK now has 34 endowed faculty and research positions, said Terry Mobley, the school's director of development. These positions are funded by interest earned from the gifts.

MSU ARCHIVES

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1990

## Reality 42, Dream Dome 0

**I**F STUDIES were concrete blocks, advocates of a new stadium for University of Louisville football games and other events would have enough by now to erect a veritable Colosseum.

Unfortunately, a growing stack of proposals isn't sufficient. The community would also need \$30 million for a bare-bones facility, and up to \$200 million if we opt for a top-of-the-line dome, grander than the one in Indianapolis.

If private individuals or foundations were ready to write the necessary checks, as has happened elsewhere, and if enough uses could be found for a first-class stadium to cover the overhead, then one might be a welcome addition to the local inventory of entertainment and meeting places.

But given the many competing demands on limited resources, a case just can't be made for public financing of a structure needed a half-dozen times every autumn.

The latest recommendation, by the Downtown Development Corp., calls for an open-air, 50,000-seat stadium in the \$30 million to \$60 million range, much less than the estimate supplied by a consultant last winter. A new stadium, better suited for football, is preferable, the study group decided, to a \$40-million upgrading of Cardinal Stadium, which U of L is outgrowing.

Neighboring cities have decided that fancy domes enhance their images and suit their citizens' entertainment tastes. Local fans might also pack a bigger place — if the Cards achieve big-time status.

But Jefferson Countians have chosen to move in other directions. And a sports palace is far down the priority list in a state that has embarked on a bold school improvement venture and has much to do in higher education. Unless, of course, yet another panel, to be named by local officials, provides a benefactor along with its proposals.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Thursday, July 12, 1990  
**Marshall names interim president**

HUNTINGTON, W. Va. — Marshall University's provost was named interim president Wednesday by the West Virginia Board of Trustees.

Alan B. Gould will assume office Aug. 11 when current president Dale F. Nitzsche leaves to take over the presidency of the University of New Hampshire.

Gould, 51, is a native West Virginian and Marshall graduate who earned his doctorate from West Virginia University. He joined Marshall's faculty in 1969 and has served as chairman of the history department and dean of the College of Liberal Arts. He was named provost in February.

According to Board of Trustees chairman David Hardesty, Gould was the faculty and student body's candidate of choice for the interim presidency.



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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1990

## Wolfe plans shake-up of KSU cabinet

By Jamie Lucke  
Herald-Leader education writer

Kentucky State University's new president said yesterday that he would decide by the end of the year how to reshuffle his cabinet.

John Wolfe, who took KSU's helm July 1, said he had asked his executive cabinet — including four vice presidents and several other top officials — to submit resignations, effective Dec. 31. That is six months earlier than their appointments ordinarily would have expired.

"I'm trying to be fair and give each of those persons an opportunity to exhibit a level of performance that would enable us to work as a team and perform. And there are signs it's there," Wolfe said. "We still have quite a few months left before that's clearly determined."

Although it is common for new presidents to choose their own top aides, Wolfe said there was no standard procedure for making such transitions.

"Some presidents come in and categorically terminate all the executive cabinet," he said. "Others deal with different positions at different times."

Wolfe said he planned to meet with each official, set goals and evaluate their performances between now and December.

The KSU Board of Regents met yesterday for the first time since Wolfe, who was provost and academic vice president at Bowie State University in Maryland, was named KSU president in March.

The regents approved making former interim president Mary L. Smith a special assistant to Wolfe. She was vice president for academic affairs and moved into the presidency when Raymond Burse stepped down as president in 1989.

On Wolfe's recommendation, the board also approved a two-month appointment for Merrylyn Moran-Smith as a special assistant to the president. She had been Smith's executive assistant, but Wolfe said he was exercising his prerogative to choose his own executive assistant.

The regents voted to grant an honorary doctorate of humane letters to anti-apartheid leader Nelson Mandela of South Africa.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1990

## KSU president asks cabinet for post-dated resignations

The North-Central Kentucky Bureau

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Kentucky State University's new president, John Wolfe Jr., has asked for post-dated resignations from all cabinet-level administrators at the university.

Wolfe, who took over as president July 1, said at yesterday's board of regents meeting that his request for resignations dated Dec. 31, 1990, was an attempt to be fair. "I don't know if there is any standard procedure in universities, but I do know that some presidents come in and categorically get rid of everyone," Wolfe said. "But I have no information to say they should go."

Wolfe said he'll tell each person what he expects of them, and then will evaluate their performance until Dec. 31.

"As long as they can do the job and contribute, the persons can remain,"

Wolfe said. "If not, then I will initiate a search process to find an appropriate person."

The cabinet-level jobs are executive vice president, which is already vacant; general counsel to the president, held by Reginald Thomas; director of institutional accreditation and effectiveness, MacArthur Darby; vice president for business affairs, Carson Smith; vice president for student affairs, Betty Gibson; and vice

president for university relations, Charles Lambert.

Except for Lambert and Thomas, those administrators are serving in an acting capacity.

Wolfe said that since he has been on campus, he has been working 18-hour days, getting acquainted with the university's operations and meeting with staff and people from the community.

MSU ARCHIVES

### School drops bid for FM license

Herald-Leader staff report

Kentucky State University dropped out of competition for an FM radio license yesterday, clearing the way for Allan Communications Inc. to begin broadcasting at 103.7 on the FM band in Frankfort.

If the Federal Communications Commission approves, the 2,500-watt station could go on the air by October, said Leigh Allan, president of the company.

Allan agreed to pay KSU \$15,000 — largely to cover legal and other expenses from applying in 1988 to operate a non-commercial, educational station on the commercial frequency. The company also operates WKED-AM in Frankfort.



# Financial concerns fueling college conference shuffle

By Ken Murray  
The Baltimore Evening Sun

Some administrators look at the state of college athletics — at the deficit spending, the spiraling costs, the rampant uncertainty — and see chaos.

Jack Lengyel, athletic director at Navy, looks at all of the above and sees a glass that is half-filled with opportunity.

"What better time than now?" Lengyel asked. "When you look around at the possibility for change, it's a great time, a great opportunity to make effective and important decisions about athletics."

"It will take great leadership. But things are not as bad as (the skeptics) paint it."

Change is just around the corner for college athletics. As administrators across the country wrestle with grim financial reports, the search for solutions has brought us to the dawning of the age of the super conference, if you believe recent speculation. By the year 2001, you could expect to see the following headlines in college football:

Penn State dumps Nebraska in divisional playoff for Big Ten title

Boston College outlasts South Carolina to win ACC playoff

Notre Dame, Florida State advance to Division I championship game

By the year 2001, you could see five "super conferences" composed of 12 to 16 schools, with each conference negotiating its own network TV contract. You could see a national playoff that would retain, to some degree, the bowl system. You could see the National Collegiate Athletic Association administering its rules and regulations to schools in Divisions II and III only.

Call it the Big Bang. It already has started.

The first cataclysmic blast was heard last December, when Penn State gave up independent status in football to join the Big Ten Conference. The next was heard in February, when Notre Dame bolted from the College Football Association's five-year television package and negotiated its own TV deal.

Since then, a chain reaction of expansion events has swept across the land. The Southeastern Conference has been wooing Florida State, Miami and Arkansas as possible new members. The once-formidable Southwest Conference, with only two major TV markets, quickly huddled with the Big Eight Conference to talk about consolidation. The Metro Conference wants to add football to its other sports schedules. And the Atlantic Coast Conference, after voting not to expand, had to rethink its stance as the SEC tried to move into its territory.

The subject of all this discussion is economics, particularly as it relates to football. In an attempt to become self-sufficient, athletic departments have had to find new ways of coming up with revenue. The bottom line on college athletic budgets has been written in red.

"It goes back to the perception that intercollegiate programs are fat, and that's not true," said Lew Perkins, outgoing athletic director of the University of Maryland. "Michigan lost \$2.5 million, Stanford had to cut back 30 track scholarships. The cost of doing business is getting out of hand."

The most recent College Football Association financial survey shows that the cost of running a major college program has gone up 34 percent the last four years, while income is up only 21 percent.

Jim Tarman, athletic director at Penn State, played down the financial implications of the move to the Big Ten, yet admitted that it was a hedge against the future.

"I keep reading we did it for money," Tarman said. "I'm not sure we'll be further ahead financially. Our feeling was, maybe it's best for us in the decade ahead, and the next century, to be part of a group

that will get into revenue-sharing. Who knows what the future holds? This is a built-in assurance (of solvency)."

The health — and wealth — of the CFA is another part of the equation. The Federal Trade Commission is investigating antitrust claims against the CFA's network TV contracts. If the CFA package is ruled in violation of antitrust law, five major conferences (ACC, SEC, SWC, Big Eight, Western Athletic Conference) could be without a national TV deal.

The CFA is heading into the fourth and final year of a \$134 million contract with CBS and ESPN. The new contract, with ABC and ESPN, begins in 1991 and is worth \$300 million.

The CFA was formed in 1983 when 63 big-time programs decided to break from the NCAA's TV package. At that point, the Big Ten and Pac-10 started negotiating their own TV deal.

Of the rampant speculation about super conferences, CFA Executive Director Chuck Neinas said, "It's economically driven. I think television has served as a smoke screen for other economic issues. I think there are some cases where some institutions are trying to get a change in their conference financial structure. Some are concerned about carrying a heavier financial burden and not being compensated, that some lesser institutions are taking more from the conference."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1990

## Neigh-saying

**T**HE NEWS of the latest \$1 million gift to the University of Kentucky, further enriching the program at its Equine Research Center, is both gratifying and frustrating.

It would be entirely inappropriate to, shall we say, look a gift horse in the mouth. In this case, a high-powered specialist in microbiology may be added to the university community, as a result of the Keeneland Association's generous grant. So this new endowed chair is most welcome.

At the same time, we have to keep asking, where is the million-dollar endowment for a chair in English or history or philosophy or the other core Arts and Sciences departments?

Apparently the only way we can place, say, the political science department in the proximity of the really big money is to create a chair in equine proctology.

Given the nature of Kentucky politics, this wouldn't be unreasonable. There would be much to study.

It's relatively easy to find money to enrich the medical programs at a major university. Those pro-

grams produce rich alums. And, there is a lot of medical research money around to be grabbed.

It shouldn't be difficult to get more money for chairs in mining engineering. Just tap the coal operators who have despoiled the Kentucky landscape and who are looking for absolution.

But it's mercilessly difficult to find anyone who will do something decisive to shore up the real foundation of the university.

Kentucky seems to be the kind of state where the notion of a million-dollar endowed chair in American literature is considered funny. More's the pity.

Maybe Rick Pitino will help. He could convince the Athletic Department to raffle off a big block of really good Rupp Arena seats to finance an Italian Studies Institute, with endowed chairs in Classics, Southern European History, Renaissance Art, Baroque Music, Modern Design, and other topics dear to his heritage.

But seriously, when is somebody going to help UK develop as much interest in the cultural traditions of humankind as it has in diseases of the horse?

## Clemson University to offer master's degree in business to students in Soviet Union

CLEMSON, S.C. (AP) — Students in the Soviet Union will be able to get a diploma that epitomizes capitalism — the master of business administration degree — under a program Clemson University is setting up in Moscow, officials said Saturday.

Officials from Clemson and the Soviet education ministry plan to sign an agreement Sunday calling for the school to develop an M.B.A. program in Moscow.

"With the rapid changes both in the Soviet Union and Europe, they feel they need M.B.A.'s who understand U.S.-style management," said Ryan Amacher, dean of Clemson's College of Commerce and Industry.

"We're excited to be the initial degree-making institution," he said Saturday. "In 10 years we'd like to have 500 Clemson M.B.A.'s in the Soviet Union."

The program could begin as early as next year, he said.

The agreement calls for a new group called the Consortium of Universities for International Business Studies, to develop, finance and operate the Institute for International Business Studies-Soviet Union. Clemson heads the group of universities.

The consortium will provide faculty for an M.B.A. program and also offer non-degree managerial training through the institute in the Soviet Union.

In addition, the consortium will encourage trade between the United

States and the Soviet Union and facilitate cultural and academic exchanges between the two countries.

"This is just the opening of a door which could eventually lead to a number of educational and research partnerships with the Soviets," Amacher said.

An international business group, called Investment Services, will fund the program with money derived from business ventures within the Soviet Union.

Amacher said the Paris-based business group includes several international corporations. The group wants U.S.-trained Soviet business leaders who can help with the expansion of trade between the Soviet Union and other countries, Amacher said.

Plans call for the M.B.A. program to begin no later than 1992 with some prerequisite courses offered in the fall of 1991. Professors would be selected by the consortium and would spend at least one semester in Moscow.

Clemson would benefit by having some of its professors and students travel to Moscow for classes, Amacher said. However, American students would make up no more than 20 percent of the total enrollment, he said.

The degree requirements will be identical to those of the M.B.A. program in Clemson and all classes will be taught in English, he said.

## Education not the only need

Messenger-Inquirer, Owensboro: Nobody disputes that the Kentucky General Assembly's \$1.3 billion tax increase for the biennium already is beginning to be felt across the state. What is being disputed is the percentage of the tax increase earmarked for education.

... We would argue the figure lies somewhere ... around 60 percent.

Counting the tax increase, the lottery and increased revenues from growth in the economy, state government will have almost \$2 billion in new money over the biennium. Of that, \$1.2 billion, or 60 percent, goes for new spending in education.

Thus if new spending for education is apportioned equally among all sources of

new revenue, 60 percent of the tax increase goes toward education ...

Was a \$1.3 billion tax increase necessary to provide \$1.2 billion in new money for education?

Obviously not. The \$1.2 billion could have been raised with a tax increase half as large.

But all along, most Kentuckians realized the state needed large sums of new money for a lot more than education ...

To meet those needs and provide education reform, legislators and the governor bit the bullet and passed a large tax increase. During the coming biennium, Kentuckians will decide whether they got their money's worth.



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MSU ARCHIVES

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1990

## Bush puts 1991 deficit at \$169 billion

### Threat of painful cuts in programs looms

By R.A. Zaldivar  
Knight-Ridder News Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration released figures yesterday that showed the 1991 deficit swelling to \$169 billion, and officials raised the specter of a devastating, 100 billion automatic spending cut under the Gramm-Rudman law.

A self-inflicted wound of that magnitude could hobble most military and domestic programs, and could send the economy spinning into a recession. Navy ships would not all, 1 million children would not be vaccinated against polio and other diseases; the nation's

air traffic control system would degenerate into chaos.

The \$169 billion deficit estimate did not include more than \$62 billion in thrift bailout costs that are not included in Gramm-Rudman mathematics.

Officials blamed a weak economy for the soaring deficit projection, which is more than two-thirds higher than the administration's January forecast of \$100 billion.

The threat of dire cuts — considered unlikely by most observers — was part of a White House effort to push congressional negotiators to a quick agreement on a budget

deal to raise taxes and cut spending.

In budgeting terminology, the mandatory cuts are called a "sequester."

Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady said yesterday that the release of the sequester estimate — usually due in August — was intended to light a fire under slow-moving budget negotiations.

The bleak deficit picture is due in part to the contrast between the Bush administration's rosy forecast in January and economic reality. January's deficit estimate of \$100 billion was based on predictions of a more robust economy than the Congressional Budget Office or consensus of private forecasters expected.

(Turn to A4)

## Bush

### From Page One

A slower economy affects the deficit from both the spending and revenue sides. Higher inflation, interest rates and unemployment increase government spending, while slower growth reduces tax receipts.

The numbers could change again.

For instance, Budget Director Richard Darman has called the estimate of the thrift costs "highly uncertain."

The Gramm-Rudman deficit target for 1991 is \$64 billion, plus or minus \$10 billion. By law, automatic cuts must occur when Congress and the president cannot agree on a way to meet the target.

Budget negotiators are considering changing the Gramm-Rudman targets if they can strike a deal on \$50 billion to \$55 billion in spending cuts and tax increases for 1991. But if the talks fail, Darman said, the administration would prefer automatic cuts over a chance to change the Gramm-Rudman law.

But others dismissed the threat of automatic cuts as a transparent scare tactic.

"It's designed to scare people at home who call their congressman and say, 'Hey, why don't you be responsible?'" said Rep. John Kasich, R-Ohio, a budget committee member.

Under automatic spending cuts of \$100 billion, for example:

- One million troops — about half the troops — could be sent home. Eight Army divisions, one Marine division and air wing, seven Navy carrier battle groups and 12 Air Force tactical air wings would be dismantled.

- Some 1 million students would lose their Pell grants, and 2 million more would see their grants cut by 22 percent.

- Public Health Service staffers assigned to battling the AIDS epidemic would be laid off, and about 400 fewer AIDS research grants would be awarded.

- Air travelers would see delays multiply by 100 to 600 percent as air controllers were laid off

and control towers scaled back their hours of operation.

- Meat and poultry slaughter and processing plants would have to close for 140 days because of a lack of inspectors. Farmers would face a \$4 billion cut in support payments.

- The Internal Revenue Service would have to lay off 9,000 workers who process returns, postpone modernization of its computers and reduce enforcement efforts — increasing the deficit by \$8.5 billion.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1990

### WKU president named to board

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — Western Kentucky University President Thomas C. Meredith has been named to the Southern Regional Education Board by Gov. Wallace Wilkinson.

Kentucky's other board representatives are Gov. Wallace Wilkinson and T. P. "Bud" Anderson.



# UK professor wins lucrative academic grant

By RICHARD WILSON  
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Guy Davenport, a University of Kentucky professor of English, has been named a recipient of one of the nation's most coveted academic honors — a \$365,000 fellowship from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

Davenport, a UK professor since 1963, said he was "totally speechless" when he was informed last week that he had won the five-year, no-strings-attached stipend.

The former Rhodes Scholar said he did not know yet what he would do with the money, or how it might change his life. But at a news conference yesterday he joked that it has already had a corrupting influence.

"I bought six bottles of Perrier at Kroger's on Saturday, and I've never been known to buy six bottles of anything. I was feeling rich," he said.

Davenport, 62, is one of the most prolific scholars at UK — and in American higher education. He is the author of some 30 books, as well as about 300 essays, reviews and articles. He has been a Pulitzer Prize juror,

contributing editor for The National Review from 1961-73 and state secretary for the Rhodes Scholar selection committee.

Davenport, who paints as a hobby, said he assumed he won the fellowship for the accumulation of his work. His seventh book of short stories is due for publication in September, and next year the Museum of Modern Art is due to publish another book, about art in the 1940s. And a book on the art of still life — which he jokingly calls the "world's most pressing subject" — is also due out next year.

A release from the MacArthur Foundation noted that Davenport "writes short fiction and essays on a vast number of topics, linking American civilization with the great traditions of classical and European culture."

He is the author of The Geography of the Imagination, a book of essays, stories and art criticism, which was published in 1981.

"All of my work is fairly academic, arcane. I'm not popular. I must be the least popular writer in the United States," he said.

Davenport was among 36 new MacArthur Fellows announced yesterday. The honorees, from various academic disciplines and creative

fields, received stipends ranging from \$150,000 to \$375,000 over five years, with the largest grants going to the oldest recipients. They also receive health insurance, and they are free to use the awards as they choose.

Applications are not taken for the fellowships. Potential fellows are recommended by more than 100 designated nominators in a variety of professions across the country.

Yesterday's designees raise the total to 319 fellows named since the program began in 1981.

"The creative person is at the heart of a society's capacity to improve the human condition," said Adele Simmons, the foundation's president. "By supporting these fellows, highly talented individuals working in a wide range of fields, the foundation means to honor creative persons everywhere."

Among yesterday's recipients were Paul Ehrlich, Bing Professor of population studies at Stanford University, and writer Susan Sontag. Others include a juggler and a freelance bird illustrator.

While acknowledging that he does not know how the award will affect him, Davenport said he will probably start dealing with his happy dilemma by talking with Robert Hemenway, chancellor of UK's Lexington campus.

"As far as I know now, I may simply go on reduced (teaching) load," Davenport said.

"What I do is write, and one does that here in Lexington at one's table. I don't belong to the school that you need to go to Venice or Paris to write. I want to gawk when I go there and not take work with me."

But he also acknowledged that he does have some projects in mind, including spending more time painting.

As an undergraduate at Duke University, he said, he started in art before graduating with a degree in English. "But I've kept painting," he said. "I think it would be fun to stay at home and put color on canvas. There's nothing more pleasant."

But writing and teaching have been his forte for nearly 40 years.

"In a sense I would like to think that writing and publishing are simply an extension of the classroom," he said.

Davenport said he did not begin writing fiction until he was 40.

"That's my business, teaching students how to read fiction. I suppose if you work in the distillery long enough, you get a taste for the drink."

Hemenway, chancellor of UK's Lexington campus, called Davenport "an incredibly valuable faculty member at this institution for a long

time. I can't think of anyone more deserving."

"Guy Davenport represents exactly what a research university is all about. He's a great teacher and he's a great writer and he's a great stimulus to colleagues and students," added Hemenway, a former UK English Department chairman and a colleague of Davenport.

Davenport has received numerous UK awards, including Distinguished Professor in the College of Arts and Sciences in 1977-78 and University Research Professor in 1977.

A South Carolina native, he received a master's degree in English from the University of Oxford and a doctoral degree, also in English, from Harvard University.

He has also taught at Washington University in St. Louis and Haverford College in Haverford, Penn.

The foundation is the legacy of John D. MacArthur, founder of Bankers Life and Casualty Co. and a Chicago philanthropist who died in 1978, and his wife, Catherine, who died in 1981.

The bulk of the couple's fortune went to the foundation, which has awarded more than \$800 million in grants since 1978.

Information for this story was also gathered by special writer Susan Straub.

Navy wants college-bound sailors who'll do dirty work

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Navy says college-bound young people will benefit from a new, two-year enlistment program designed to fill some of the service's toughest jobs.

About 600 men and women have signed on for the program, which began last month.

It is geared toward attracting "the college-bound kid" interested in earning benefits for higher education and seeing the world before starting school. Vice Adm. Jeremy Boorda, the chief of naval personnel, said in a recent interview.

The lure is the Montgomery GI Bill, under which participants can receive a \$250 monthly stipend over three years of college.

Under the program, sailors can leave the service after two years of active duty, but they must spend six years with the naval reserve.

The program was created in response to congressional calls for military spending cuts and leaner armed forces.

"We're looking for quality people, but also people who may not want to make the Navy a career," Boorda said.

Instead of attracting young men and women for the usual four- or six-year enlistment with the promise of high-tech training, the new program enlists sailors for "general detail," the deck and engineering assignments that are often dirty, labor-intensive and hard to fill.

Boorda envisions bringing 2,000 such sailors into the service this year, 14,000 during the next year. Currently, 580,000 men and women serve in the Navy.

The program should help the

service in coming years, when Pentagon spending is expected to decline and the military's active-duty roster of 2.1 million is expected to shrink.

Defense experts on Capitol Hill, such as Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Sam Nunn, D-Ga., have called for cutting active-duty personnel by 100,000 in the next fiscal year.



# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MSU ARCHIVES

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1990

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY.,  
TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1990

## More than coal and horses

**I**F THERE were any need for proof that the University of Kentucky can achieve national distinction in the core disciplines of a liberal education, Guy Davenport has provided it. In winning a \$365,000 MacArthur Foundation fellowship, he momentarily has put UK in the same spotlight with leading figures from the world of arts, sciences and letters.

It will not be surprising to anyone that an Indiana University professor of music also won one of this year's grants. IU long ago proved that, deep in the heartland, one can create a home for those whose expertise is in the most elevated aspects of human culture.

It would have been easy to make IU a national center of excellence in limestone excavation engineering, or high performance auto mechanics. But install one of the na-

tion's most distinguished music programs in a place like Bloomington?

Except they did just that.

And folks like Prof. John Eaton — who among other things composed an opera called "The Cry of Clytaemnestra," which isn't exactly resonant of Middle America — have chosen to live and work at the Bloomington campus, where they enrich the lives and raise the aspirations of Hoosier students.

Prof. Davenport has been doing the same in Lexington, which he has found a perfectly respectable place in which to go about his work of linking American civilization with the classical tradition.

All that's needed for more of this sort of thing is the will to find the nascent Guy Davenports out there somewhere, the vision to believe they'll come to Lexington, and the money to finance the trip.

## Headline wasn't offensive

An average newspaper reader, I believe, would not be insulted or offended by the headline, "UK hires black to lead College of Education."

I base this on the real possibility that the reader has read previously in the Herald-Leader both editorials and news items that stress that the number of black members of the UK faculty is disproportionately low. In each instance, the word "black" was used freely.

From a journalistic standpoint, black fits more neatly in headline writing than African-American, where the writer attempts to get the most meaning in the smallest amount of space. I agree, however, that this fact has not discouraged writers from using "Appalachian" in referring to authors, political personalities, lawbreakers and the poverty stricken.

The credentials of the man UK hired were impressive and spoke for him. It matters not whether he was an American Indian, an Oriental, Hispanic, Appalachian or black.

To paraphrase Shakespeare, methinks some people complain too much and too often.

MARY C. MILLS

Lexington

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1990

## Popular vocational programs expanded

**FRANKFORT** — The Kentucky Board for Adult and Technical Education yesterday approved expanded services for seven vocational education programs around the state.

The 1990 General Assembly allocated \$300,000 for the 1990-91 school year for "double-shifting" vocational programs with exceptionally high demand.

The training programs expanded by the board's action were: a respiratory care technician program at Rowan State Vocational/Technical School; licensed practical nurse training programs at Elizabethtown State Vocational/Technical School, Somerset State Vocational/Technical School, the Danville School of Health Occupations and Jefferson State Vocational/Technical School; a machine shop program at Madisonville State Vocational/Technical School; and a radiologic technology program at Bowling Green State Vocational/Technical School.



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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY.,  
THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1990

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1990

## UK to get computer upgraded by IBM

By Jamie Lucke  
Herald-Leader education writer

IBM is helping strengthen high technology at the University of Kentucky — at the same time the company might be ready to shed its plant in Lexington.

On Monday, officials from UK and IBM will announce a gift from the company to the school, described by a UK spokesman as one of the largest in UK's history.

IBM's gift of equipment and services will help UK upgrade its supercomputer, an IBM 3090-300.

The supercomputer pushed UK into the forefront of computing technology when the computer was installed at McVey Hall almost three years ago, UK officials said.

•The computer, which solves complex problems, has helped UK attract stronger applicants for teaching jobs, said Leonard Peters, UK's acting vice president for research and graduate studies.

But UK researchers have exhausted almost all of the supercomputer's memory. UK officials began planning to upgrade the machine about a year ago, Peters said.

UK board of trustees chairman Foster Ockerman Sr. said the value of IBM's gift amounted to a "sizable sum."

Ockerman referred questions about the specifics of the gift to UK public relations director Bernie Vonderheide, who said UK would wait until Monday to officially confirm the gift or release any details. UK interim President Charles Wethington was out of town and could not be reached last night. An IBM spokesman in New York said UK would have to make any announcements.

Vonderheide said the gift would be one of the largest in the school's history. Although it is difficult to identify the largest single gift, an anonymous \$5 million donation a few years ago is near the top, Vonderheide said.

UK recently budgeted \$1.2 million to expand the supercomputer, which had a price tag of \$5.6 million when the legislature authorized its purchase in 1987.

UK and IBM are Fayette County's largest employers. Wall Street sources were quoted yesterday as saying that IBM plans to put its Lexington plant up for sale.

## 10% of would-be teachers fail test

### State requires exam to receive certification

Associated Press

FRANKFORT — About 10 percent of Kentucky's prospective teachers failed to score high enough on a state-required test to receive certification, according to a state Department of Education report.

The number of people failing to make the grade rose by 4 percent in 1989, the latest year in which figures were available, the report said.

But Kentucky's would-be teachers are scoring higher than the national average, says Akeel Zaheer, director of the Division of Teacher Education and Certification in the Department of Education.

The report, which was prepared for Kentucky's colleges and universities, showed that 90 percent of Kentucky's test takers are scoring high enough on the National Teacher Exam to receive certification.

The report provided some good news for the state, said Elizabeth Nelli, assistant director of the Division of Teacher Education and Certification.

"One of the concerns five years ago when the committee decided to select the NTE, one of its pluses was to be able to see how Kentucky students stacked up nationally," she said. "But on the reverse side, what if they don't stack up well nationally? Well, we found that they do."

The exam has been required in Kentucky since 1985. It tests communication skills, general knowledge, professional knowledge and any of 21 specialty fields that the test taker plans to teach.

Required test scores were raised effective Jan. 1, 1989, which explains why a higher percentage of would-be teachers failed to meet the standard that year, Zaheer said.

The report said the percentage of test takers who fell below the state standard in communications skills rose from 5.2 percent to 8.1 percent; in general knowledge from 2.5 percent to 8.1 percent and in professional knowledge from 4.5

percent to 5.5 percent.

Fifty percent of the would-be teachers who took a French specialty test didn't score high enough to be certified. The report said 39.1 percent of the people who took the Spanish specialty test fell below the standard, as did 17.6 percent of those taking a chemistry-physics-general science exam, and 14.3 percent who took the English language and literature specialty.

Nelli said Kentucky fell below the rest of the nation not only in foreign languages but in art education and library media.

One reason the foreign-language test scores are low may be that colleges and universities deal primarily with teaching the mechanics of the language, Zaheer said. That could be a problem because the test asks questions about effective means of teaching foreign language.

Letters are being sent to the state's colleges and universities asking for explanations for the low scores, Nelli said. She said a plan would then be drafted to try to improve the performances.

Students prepared at Kentucky colleges and universities are doing slightly better than those who attend out-of-state colleges, the report said.



## Vultures begin their circling over education reform law

The education reform act is only a week old, but already special interest groups are preparing to treat it like road kill. They want to pick it apart.

First on the scene was the Kentucky Education Association, the state's largest teacher's union and the last group that should be complaining. For the most part, teachers came out winners in Kentucky's education reform movement. The new law gives them a teaching standards board controlled by teachers and greater control of local schools. Many teachers will get substantial raises.

But the new law also gives teachers something they didn't want: a ban on political activity in local school board races.

The KEA says the ban violates teachers' constitutional rights of freedom of speech and assembly. So this week, the KEA, in the name of three teachers, filed the first challenge to the law.

The lawsuit is a waste of energy and an obstructionist tactic by a group that could be, and should be, cooperating in making the new law's implementation smoother. Instead, the KEA will waste time arguing that the state legislature can't restrict teachers' political activity.

It's a suspect argument. If such

restrictions are unconstitutional, how can the state limit, as it does, political activity of merit system employees? Or how can the Hatch Act, in effect since 1939, impose similar limits on federal employees?

Legislators were wise to include the ban in the new law. It protects teachers from favoritism, harassment and intimidation. Such practices no longer can be tolerated in Kentucky schools.

But don't look for the KEA to be the last special interest group to pick away at the reform law to restore vestiges of the old way. The Kentucky Association of School Administrators is considering a suit over a provision that allows school principals to be demoted without a hearing. School board members may sue over the anti-nepotism provisions that limit their patronage powers. Even John Brock, the state superintendent of public instruction, has hinted that he might file suit over the pending elimination of most of his duties.

With all the talk of litigation, it's easy to forget what the education reform law is about: providing Kentucky students with the best education in the country. Educators — who, next to schoolchildren, stand to benefit most from the new law — would be wise to remember the goal is education reform, not a continuation of education politics as usual.

# MSU Clip Sheet

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, JULY 23, 1990

## U.S. colleges using big benefits packages to lure 'star professors'

By Tamara Henry  
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Colleges are recruiting top-notch professors in much the same way professional sports teams lure star athletes, the American Council on Education said yesterday.

Although little can compare with the salary and compensation offered to athletes, "star professors" are being coaxed away from comfortable positions with promises of higher pay, better research opportunities, help with housing costs, reduced teaching loads and even jobs for spouses.

Such offers were unheard of only a few years ago, but the council's annual "state of the campus" report found that a shortage of qualified faculty members, expected to begin in 1995, had begun already.

"So far, these very attractive recruiting packages are pretty much for star faculty, really highly

'So far, these very attractive recruiting packages are pretty much for star faculty, really highly qualified faculty who are going to help make the reputation of the department.'

— Elaine El-Khawas  
American Council on Education

qualified faculty who are going to help make the reputation of the department," said Elaine El-Khawas, the council's vice president for policy analysis and research who wrote "Campus Trends, 1990."

Colleges and universities "will have to make more competitive offers as it gets more difficult to hire the people they want," she said.

The Association of American Universities said in a recent report

that the nation was expected to have an annual shortage of 7,500 doctorate faculty members in the natural sciences and engineering early in the next century. Shortages of doctorate degrees in the humanities and social sciences will occur sooner, it said.

High-demand academic fields include math, science, computer science, engineering, business and health, El-Khawas said.

The council's survey of senior administrators found that nearly all were concerned about the effects of shortages on at least a few departments or disciplines, while more than half were worried about the effect on their institutions generally.

Existing shortages have worsened in the past year. The survey said 63 percent of the 364 institutions reported greater difficulty in getting top applicants to accept positions, and 65 percent reported it was taking longer to find qualified people for job openings.

Last year, half the institutions had similar responses.

Sixty-five percent of all institutions said they had taken steps recently to improve fringe benefits for faculty members, while 79 percent reported efforts to increase the attractiveness of available jobs to current faculty members.

MSU ARCHIVES

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1990

## UK board member reappointed

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Daniel C. Ulmer of Louisville was reappointed to the University of Kentucky board of trustees by Gov. Wallace Wilkinson yesterday.

Ulmer's term is to expire June 30, 1994, according to the executive order.

A common strategy is to offer new faculty members unusually high salaries that El-Khawas said could average \$40,000 in high-demand fields. Although they differ with the institutions, salaries for new faculty members usually are in the mid-\$30,000 range.

"A real faculty star" who is an expert in laboratory sciences could negotiate for state-of-the-art labs with two or three assistants, a certain amount of travel and publication money — "a very large package of benefits," El-Khawas said.

Negotiations for "a star humanities person" could include sabbaticals after only two years. Traditionally, sabbaticals are granted after more than six years.

El-Khawas conceded that such actions soon could lead to tuition increases or other increased costs.

To avoid the problem, Donna Waselus of the University of Pennsylvania said the school decided last year to seek donations to pay for additional prestigious faculty positions.



## Pikeville College to receive grant

PIKEVILLE — Pikeville College has been named one of five colleges in the United States to receive grants of \$250,000 from the Teagle Foundation of New York.

The grants, which are payable over five years, are the first in a program initiated by the Foundation in 1989 to support small colleges serving significant numbers of low-income students.

The Pikeville College grant will be used to fund a new resource center in physical science and math for county teachers and students. The grant will cover half the cost of the program, and the college must raise matching funds by the end of the five-year grant period.

The center's services will include workshops, special lectures for county teachers and students, summer institutes, science fairs, a science information hot-line, workshops on equipment purchasing and repair, technical advice for teachers and a physical science and mathematics teacher training program to prepare new teachers for these fields.

Other colleges to receive grants under the new Small College Grants Program are Clarke College in Dubuque, Iowa, College of St. Scholastica in Duluth, Minn., Northland College in Ashland, Wisc., and Xavier University in New Orleans.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Friday, July 20, 1990

# Shawnee expects largest fall class

By ROGER ALFORD  
Independent News Writer

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio — High school students from Boyd, Greenup, and Lewis counties are taking advantage of one of the nation's newest four-year colleges and helping enrollment skyrocket.

Shawnee State University officials are reporting a 36 percent increase in applications for admission.

"We're expecting our largest fall enrollment ever," said Rosemary Poston, director of admission for the Portsmouth college, which until this spring had never granted anything higher than associate de-

grees.

Ohio students pay a total of \$565 a quarter to attend the school. Students from the four Kentucky counties pay an additional \$160, while other out-of-state students pay an additional \$268 a quarter.

New buildings are sprouting up around the campus to meet the demand of higher enrollments.

A \$7.5 million library is 40 percent completed, Wesoloski said. He said a \$6.8 million engineering technologies building is now being designed and is expected to open by Dec. 1, 1991.

Construction is expected to start on a \$4.5 million student center in September and be finished September of next year, and a \$100,000 renovation is to be completed next month on an arts building.

On the drawing board, with money appropriated, is a \$6.7 million fine and performing arts center that is supposed to be completed by September of 1992, and a \$1.8 million indoor physical education addition that is to be completed at the same time. The physical education addition will connect the sports and activity center.

However, the campus remains dormless. Wesoloski said dor-

grees.

Besides the increase in new applicants, Poston said enrollment will be pushed upward because many students will be entering the junior and senior level courses in the new bachelor's degree programs.

Tom Wesoloski, director of public relations at Shawnee, said enrollment had grown to 2,972 last year. Already this year, 736 new applications are in for the fall semester, he said.

Wesoloski said officials at the university are realistic and, therefore, don't expect everyone who has applied to enroll. However, he

said, they are predicting an 8 percent enrollment increase.

"If we grow the way we want to, we expect to be around 9,000 full- and part-time students in 10 years," Wesoloski said. "I don't think anybody expects us to be an Ohio State with 40,000 students, and we don't necessarily want to be that, either."

Shawnee State offers a tuition rate cheaper than out-of-state tuition for students in Boyd, Greenup, Lewis and Mason counties. So far, more than 60 students are crossing the river to attend the school, rather than Ashland Community College or Morehead State Univer-

sities are being discussed, with expectations of the first one opening on campus in May of 1992.

Meanwhile, Shawnee's degree program is growing just as rapidly.

The Ohio Board of Regents is expected to consider adding bachelor's degrees in legal assisting and health administration soon. Already, the school offers four-year degrees in English, social science, natural science, business administration, plastics engineering technology, electrical and computer engineering technology, and elementary education.

It also offers 17 associate degrees, Wesoloski said.

This spring, in a highly celebrated ceremony attended by a horde of dignitaries, Shawnee State awarded its first bachelor's degrees. Vern Riffe, speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives, a Portsmouth-area native credited with pushing through legislation establishing Shawnee as a four-year institution, was the keynote speaker.

# UK professor has sensational lesson

## Students study National Enquirer to become more critical readers

By Jay Blanton  
Associated Press

LEXINGTON — David Olster is not the fiance Vanna White caught in bed with another woman. Nor is he the "Dick Tracy" co-star fired because he would not sleep with actor Warren Beatty.

But like the other "stars," Olster — a University of Kentucky history and honors professor — was featured in the June 26 edition of the National Enquirer.

Olster uses the supermarket tabloid in freshman honors classes as a teaching tool.

The National Enquirer learned of Olster's technique and featured him in an article. It said Olster proclaimed that the tabloid, which claims the largest circulation in America, was an outstanding source for studying traditional

American values.

Olster puts it another way.

"The way the National Enquirer used (the article) was to legitimate itself as a regular news organ by displaying prominently a professor, who as a professor had the intellectual qualifications to say that anyone who read the National Enquirer could be considered to be of intellectual status," Olster said.

Olster assigns his freshman honors students a research paper about the American values embodied in the Enquirer. The purpose is to teach students how to read skeptically.

"Essentially what I'm trying to teach is a way of looking at everything that they read," Olster said.

Olster's fame is spreading. He recently went to New York City to

appear on a segment of the TV talk show "Geraldo." Olster said the segment about the National Enquirer was scheduled to run Wednesday (4 p.m. on Channel 36 in Lexington).

Olster, though, is not about to go on the celebrity circuit — even if he is featured with White and Beatty.

Reading with a critical and analytical eye, Olster said, has been lost in an educational system, which emphasizes the memorization of facts and dates.

Olster said the media — from supermarket tabloids to The New York Times — had a social agenda that manipulated and influenced its reading public.

Students, he said, might not recognize that.

"By having them see that the National Enquirer ... actually contains a very explicit social agenda introduces them to the idea that the media are not innocent and that the media must be seen with a sort of skeptical eye," he said.

Olster said a democracy required participation, not blind obedience. "You cannot participate if you simply accept what you're told," he said.

But the looks that he gets from students when he pulls out a copy of the National Enquirer near the beginning of a semester probably is more of shock than anything else.

Over the course of a semester, the stunned looks go away.

After the National Enquirer assignment, Olster's students write a research paper about Time magazine. The goal of the paper is the same: read critically.

Olster said that when students did the Time magazine assignment they were surprised.

"They are much more shocked," he said, "to find that Time magazine still carries the loose heritage of extraordinarily conservative politics."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1990

## UK might broaden offer on mining if Arch swap fails

By Jamie Lucke  
Herald-Leader education writer

The University of Kentucky might offer other coal companies the chance to mine more than 2,000 acres outside Robinson Forest if Arch Mineral Corp. remains cool to a compromise proposed by UK.

UK is trying to protect a 10,000-acre forestry research site in Breathitt and Knott counties from strip mining.

Hundreds of mining jobs also are at stake.

Arch, owned by Ashland Oil Inc. and the Hunt family of Dallas,

filed in February for permission to strip-mine 105 acres that it leased within the main boundaries of the UK forest.

UK has encouraged a swap in which Arch would give up its rights inside the main forest. In exchange, Arch would receive the right to mine in an outlying 2,500-acre tract.

In a letter yesterday, UK attorney John Darsie disputed Arch's claim that the trade would not be cost-effective.

Darsie said other operators were mining coal to the east and west of the Laurel Fork and Bear Branch area that Arch has rejected.

He said the prospect of mining the larger tract was attractive because it would guarantee jobs in Breathitt County for years.

Darsie also said UK might consider offering part of its coal reserves to other companies.

Arch's attorney, Blair Gardner, said UK's letter was offensive and incorrect. He said it seemed likely the controversy would be fought out in court.

"I honestly thought until today's letter we could avoid litigation. I'm not so confident now," Gardner said.

But Gardner applauded UK's willingness to consider leasing part of its massive Eastern Kentucky coal reserves for the first time ever.

If UK proposed compensating Arch for its coal with money earned through mining the outlying areas, Arch would consider it, Gardner said.

Companies now mining near Laurel Fork might bid on the coal, Gardner said, but Arch could not justify building roads and moving its huge machinery there.

UK's engineers have estimated there are 10 million tons of "economically recoverable" coal worth \$200 million in the Laurel Fork area, according to Darsie.

But Gardner said Arch's core drilling suggested the tracts UK had offered contained "16 million tons" that are of poor quality and only 1.9 million tons comparable in quality and location to Arch's 3.1 million tons inside the main forest.

Darsie estimated Arch's coal would bring \$61 million on the spot market, Gardner said it was worth more.

Arch has asked UK to allow core drilling in Lewis Fork, an area inside the main forest but outside the Clemons Fork watershed, crucial to UK's research.

Arch is interested in a swap involving Lewis Fork because it is



# A friend indeed

## For Louisville lawyer's guide, a dog's life hasn't been so bad

Simon has had four years of college and has gone through law school.

He has been to dozens of fraternity parties, has flown all over the country with a search committee looking for a university president, and has napped in the offices of governors.

He has traipsed all over downtown Lexington delivering legal papers; he knows Jefferson County's all of Justice like the back of his hand; and he has probably listened more depositions, courtroom testimony and closing arguments than all the other dogs in Jefferson County combined.

Simon is an 11-year-old Labrador retriever — a guide dog — who, for most of his life, has acted as the eyes for his owner, David L. Holton II, a 28-year-old Louisville

attorney. Holton has a private practice in southwestern Jefferson County and is a staff prosecutor for the Jefferson County attorney's office.

When Holton was 10, a brain tumor damaged his optic nerve and left him blind.

After he graduated with honors from Stuart High School in Jefferson County, he was accepted at Morehead State University.

"My parents and teachers said, 'Dave, you're going to need a dog. You're not going to be able to navigate on campus the way you do the school building here,'" Holton recalled.

"I'm not a big dog lover ... but two weeks after graduating from high school, I went up to Columbus, Ohio, and got Simon at a pilot dog school. When I first met him, I didn't much like him, and I don't think he much liked me either."

Two months later, Holton's par-

ents took Holton and Simon to a dormitory at Morehead State and left them.

"My parents say it was the hardest thing they ever had to do — leave their blind son there with this wild-eyed dog on a campus. They said that as they drove away they felt like they were committing some kind of crime," Holton said.

"I knew how to get back to my room in the dorm, but that was about it."

The first time the two entered the campus cafeteria, a female student screamed, "Ohooooooo! There's a dog in here!"

But it wasn't long before Simon and Holton were residents of the Sigma Nu fraternity house and enjoying campus life.

"Everybody at Morehead always teased me that the only reason I had Simon was to meet women. It got to the point where we'd be walking on the campus and people

would speak to him and not to me," Holton said.

In 1983, Sigma Nu nominated Simon as its candidate for Big Man On Campus — an honor usually conferred upon sports heroes and other popular student notables.

"They had pictures up of all these good-looking guys, and a picture of Simon," the wonder dog Holton explained. "At halftime of one of the football games, they announced Simon the winner, and all the sorority girls were flocking around him for pictures."

The next year, Holton was chosen Big Man On Campus at Morehead, but he didn't brag much about it because he was ashamed to admit that his dog had been voted the honor first.

At the end of Holton's junior year, he ran for student government president and won, with Simon as his campaign manager.

When Holton served as the student representative on the university's board of regents, Simon attended all the board meetings and even

rode on the private plane beside Holton as the search committee for a new university president traveled around the country.

At Morehead's ball games, Simon roamed the stands — sometimes sporting pompons in his harness with MSU painted on his side — eating the fans' popcorn and hot dog.

One night, in a bar in another state, a band that Holton remembered as "the worst I've ever heard" was upstaged by Simon, who began howling mournfully during their performance.

When Holton was accepted to law school at the University of Kentucky, Simon went along to every class. And when graduation came, the law school dean pinned a certificate to Simon's harness as Holton received his diploma.

Simon usually accompanies Holton on dates.

"Some women really like him and some can take him or leave him," Holton said. "But those are the ones that he didn't care much for, and neither did I. If you don't love my dog ... you know, we're package deal."

Holton is aware that age is finally taking its toll on his faithful companion. There is a slowness in Simon's gait, and his muzzle is turning gray. But the veterinarian says Simon is still healthy, and Holton can not bear to retire him just yet.

"I'm crazy about him," Holton said. "I think it would break his heart to see me harness another dog and walk out the door."

One of Holton's favorite courtroom stories concerns Simon's role in a case that Holton prosecuted against a man charged with extreme cruelty to animals.

"I usually put Simon in a corner but in a real bad inhumane-treatment case, before I call the guy in, I get the dog out and have him right beside me," Holton explained.

"The sheriff told me one day, 'Boy, you must have gotten that last guy real good. When he walked out, his wife said, 'Honey, how'd you do?'"

"He said, 'Hell, I didn't have a chance. That SOB in there's blind, and he's got a dog with him!'"



BYRON CRAWFORD

# Little school big ideas

It made a big splash when Kentucky's smallest college hired former Gov. Martha Layne Collins as its new president. St. Catharine College is a tiny school with an old tradition, a special spirit — and some surprises.

By DICK KAUKAS  
Staff Writer

**A**S YOU DRIVE southeast along U.S. 150 between Bardstown and Springfield, you quickly get used to seeing nothing but farms and sheds among the rolling green hills and valleys.

So your jaw may drop a little as you round a long, rising bend and confront the collection of massive old brick buildings looming in the distance, off to the right of the road.

You'll notice the cupolas and arched windows, the smokestack and steeples, and you may wonder for a second if this quaint place might have been picked up from some quiet corner of New England and set down gently on top of a hill in central Kentucky.

The buildings, some of which date back to before 1910, house St. Catharine College, the state's smallest institution of higher learning.

It is a two-year school that has its share of surprises, even if it isn't yet full of students.

It has, for example, delicate old stained-glass windows in the chapel, dark, cavernous hallways that are cool on the warmest summer days, and the tiny U.S. Post Office of St. Catharine run by the Kentucky Dominican Sisters who are permanent residents — their motherhouse is part of the complex of buildings.

The order also owns a 600-acre farm that surrounds the campus.

Although most of the students come from the local area, St. Catharine also has a few people who have been lured from far away. On a recent morning, three of them clustered around the coffee machine in the basement, talking and joking in their native Japanese.

There are usually 10 to 15 students from Japan at the school, in part because of a Japanese woman who attended several years ago and still recommends the college to those who want to study in the United States.

If St. Catharine has a reputation in parts of Japan, it is almost unknown to many Kentuckians.

Last winter, however, the school got extensive media at-

tention when Lawrence Funderburke, who had been playing basketball at Indiana University, said he would attend St. Catharine.

Funderburke won't be returning in the fall, but the college has attracted another well-known figure who promises to have a more lasting impact.

Since July 1, Martha Layne Collins, Kentucky governor from 1983 to 1987, has been St. Catharine's president.

When she was governor, Collins presided over a state with 3.7 million people and a biennial budget of \$13 billion.

Now, she is the first lay president of a place that seems incredibly tiny by comparison — 15 full-time faculty members including four nuns, a budget of \$1 million and only 250 students.

Collins said she hopes to increase enrollment and add to the college's small endowment to assure a stable future, although she added with a chuckle, "I don't think we'll ever be one of the larger schools."

**S**T. CATHARINE has had some shaky moments in the past, so shaky that perhaps the most surprising thing about the place is that it still exists at all.

It has hung on, year after year since its founding in 1931, despite long odds and problems that led to the closing of several other Kentucky schools of similar size.

Declining enrollment was one of the reasons that Nazareth College, located a few miles up U.S. 150 just outside Bardstown, merged with Spalding University in Louisville.

Ursuline College in Louisville joined with Bellarmine College in the late 1960s for similar reasons.

St. Mary's College, located in the same part of central Kentucky as St. Catharine, closed in 1976.

Southeast Christian in Winchester shut its doors in 1979.

Since then, several junior colleges have converted to four-year programs, including Midway and Alice Lloyd.

But St. Catharine has kept going as a two-year school, even when its enrollment dropped dramatically in 1973 to about

"This institution has never had an easy time of it," said Sister Dolores Enderle, president of the college for the last seven years. Enderle, who is not a member of the Kentucky Dominican sisters, resigned in the spring, when she was elected vice president of her order, which is based in Racine, Wis. "It has moved forward despite all odds."

Sister Enderle said last month that she was leaving the school "because I was elected, not because I thought this place was going down the tubes."

At the same time, she acknowledged that "there has never been enough money."

So it was a struggle to get air conditioning in the newer main building so summer-school classes would be more comfortable and more people would take them.

And such basic but unpredictable needs as a new roof, repairs to the ancient plumbing or a new boiler increased the financial pressures.

There have been other obstacles. St. Catharine competes with the state's community-college system, which offers classes that cost less — about \$26 per credit hour compared with St. Catharine's \$80.

And the number of high school graduates has been declining in Nelson, Marion and Washington counties, the area from which St. Catharine has traditionally drawn many of its students.

The college, which is open to all students who have finished high school, is so dependent on enrollment size for operating expenses that last year, when about 30 fewer students than projected showed up for the start of classes, there had to be cuts to balance the budget.

Among other things, the college decided to eliminate its subsidy for teachers to belong to professional organizations and to reduce paid travel for faculty.

A few years ago, when enrollment had dipped even lower — to 184 — Sister Enderle wondered how much longer the school could go on.

"I said, 'Whoa, wait a minute...' and I made up my mind that this college would never close while I was here," she said. "I believe it is part of God's plan for this college to survive."



(ST. CATHERINE  
COLLEGE  
CONT'D)

With that in mind, the school hired its first full-time admissions officer, and enrollment has been a bit more stable since then.

The college also has been trying, both before and during Sister Enderle's tenure, to tailor classes to lure more residents — young and old — of the rural area in which it is located.

It holds classes during the summer and at night, and has conducted Elderhostel programs, open to older adults.

Besides a core of liberal-arts courses in such subjects as English, math, philosophy and religion, the college also offers instruction in agriculture, horticulture and computer science, and a one-year program that awards a "certificate in office occupations" designed to help people get office jobs.

This fall, said Sister Grace M. Olf, academic dean who has been appointed the school's first vice president, farmers and others will be able to take a class in "pest and disease management."

About 80 percent of the student body is made up of people who commute to school, and the rest live in the dorms on campus. Last fall, 140 were studying full time, taking at least 12 hours of classes, and about 110 were part-time students.

Many in both groups are "non-traditional" students, older than those who go to college right after high school, many of them women interested in returning to school because their children have grown up.

To other students, Sister Olf said, the college "offers a bridge. We can make the transition to a bigger school easier" for those who aren't sure that they want to leave home or that they're ready for a big campus in Louisville or Lexington.

Sister Enderle agreed, adding that the challenges are clear for her successor.

"Academically I think we are on a wonderful foundation.

"Financially, we're not closing up tomorrow. But I think Martha Layne has her work cut out for her."

**O**N A RECENT Thursday morning, David Wallace, 45, who teaches history, government and economics at St. Catharine, was bantering with student Jude Wheatley, 36, before economics class started.

Wallace wondered what Wheatley

might look like with a beard, and if there would be any gray in it.

"I think with a beard you'd look like Abraham Lincoln's criminal brother, the one no one ever talked about," Wallace said, grinning.

Wheatley chuckled, stretched, and said, "It's Friday, it's Friday."

"Actually, it's Thursday," Wallace corrected.

"As far as school goes, it's Friday," Wheatley said, because that is his last day of classes each week.

Wallace's 12-year-old son was with him that morning, sitting quietly at a table as his father started teaching.

"What we're going to be talking about today is from Chapter 13 — the income multiplier and accelerator. There are really three basic concepts in this chapter..."

Earlier, as he sat at a table between classes, playing a card game with his son, Wallace talked about some of the things he likes about the school where he has taught for about 10 years.

"It's a nice, pretty, picturesque place in a beautiful setting, and it is a nice place to work. Things are pretty low-key, pleasant and relaxed, and I like that atmosphere."

Wallace, who has his doctorate in history from the University of Missouri, said salaries at St. Catharine are low — "less than what a public high school teacher makes" — but that there is less pressure and few if any discipline problems, in part because so many older students are highly motivated.

Another faculty member, Terry Ward, estimated that the average pay for teachers at the college might be about \$20,000 a year.

"I think it takes a certain type of person to teach here," Wallace said. "You have to be willing to put in a lot of hours teaching."

Carter Wind, who teaches computer classes, made a similar point.

"You can really teach here," he said. "You don't have to do research or publish, but I think you have to work harder at teaching."

Wheatley said the teachers he has had at St. Catharine "are willing to help you any time you need it. They don't run out the door and go home" as soon as class is over.

He's in his second year at the college. He decided to enroll, about 18 years after finishing high school, because "it was something I always wanted to do, and I'm not getting any younger."

He has two children, a son, 11, and a daughter, 14. He said he has held blue-collar jobs all his life and has been laid off from three of them. Although he has been working six years at the same company and it is helping him pay for college, he's worried that he might not have an easy time if he's laid off again.

"They're going to want somebody who's 20 to 25 years old," he said. "So it looked like a good time to go back if I was ever going to do it."

Not everybody who attends St. Catharine is an older student like Wheatley. Many are like Missy Smith, 18, who graduated from Washington County High School this spring and will be starting at St. Catharine in the fall. She was working in the office of the academic dean on a recent morning.

She said that one reason she picked the college, located near her home, was that she wasn't sure how she'd do, living away from home as a freshman at a big place. She thought she might miss her family.

And her sister, Jean Marie Smith, had attended St. Catharine.

"She told me that I'd better go to a small school and get used to that environment before going off to a bigger place," Missy Smith said. "I think I want to go to the University of Louisville when I finish here."

She said that "everybody was surprised" when the college announced that Martha Layne Collins would be the new president.

"The people I talked to were shocked. They couldn't believe she was going to be here."

Faculty members, too, generally seemed pleased by Collins' appointment, although some wondered how long she would be willing to stay.

"I think she is probably the right person for this job at this time," Wind said.

Wallace agreed. "I think it's a positive thing, especially if you're talking about somebody who can raise money and attract students. It can make you uneasy if you know that five or 10 extra students can make a big difference. You wonder if you might have to do something else."

He added, "Not too many people question whether she can help us. But will she be here long enough to do so?"

Sister Olf, who will be in charge when Collins is off campus raising money and recruiting, said that the college search committee had wanted a new president skilled at public relations who could promote the school and help raise funds and attract students.

"She can certainly help us with all of that," Olf said.

**O**N HER FIRST official day of work as president, Collins said that she wants to maintain the college's "academic excellence," increase its endowment and increase enrollment.

She said that she hadn't set any numerical goals but hoped to have all of the dormitory rooms, which accommodate about 55 students, full this fall, to increase the number of students who live on campus and to gradually increase total enrollment.

"I don't know if it will be 500, 750, 800 or 1,000," she said. "But I want the quality to remain constant. I don't want us to get so wrapped up in the numbers that we lose sight of quality."

She declined to discuss how much she is being paid but said, "Money is not the reason I came to St. Catharine College. I view this as an opportunity to continue to contribute to education, economic development, the quality of life and the future of Kentucky."

She said that she didn't know if St. Catharine might someday become a four-year college.

"I never say never," she said. "But that's not in the game plan right now."

She said she doesn't expect it to be easy to get things moving in the direction she wants to go.

"I'm not a miracle worker. We'll make a lot happen, but there will be some disappointments. ... I think this will be a tough year. It can take a while to get the ball rolling."

"It's like building a snowball. Sometimes it packs well and sometimes it doesn't. Everybody is going to have to work together. This is not going to be a Martha Layne Collins production."



# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1990

## Wilkinson picks 5 for higher education council

Associated Press

FRANKFORT — Five new people were appointed to the Council on Higher Education yesterday by Gov. Wallace Wilkinson. It leaves one vacancy and one member who is still serving though his term has expired.

Wilkinson has numerous other appointments pending on the governing boards of the individual universities, including 10 positions on the University of Louisville Board of Trustees.

A state law provides that members of such boards may serve beyond the term of their initial appointment if they are not replaced.

The appointees are:

- Kevin Hable, former Wilkinson administration budget director, to replace former Gov. Bert Combs on the panel. Hable is a law partner of Combs in Louisville.
- Dr. Robert M. Blake of Maysville to replace Daniel Stamper Jr..
- Jack Rose of Murray to replace Bernie Sandfoss Jr. of Newport.

• Randy Kimbrough of Bowling Green to replace Dr. Patrick Nutini of Edgewood.

• Sheridan Martin of Drift to replace James Hill of Louisville as the student representative on the council.

The term of Michael Harreld of Louisville, a former chairman of the council, expired in April. There is also a vacancy on the council from the 6th Congressional District.

The council sets policy for the eight state universities.

Figures from the council staff

show 10 members of the U of L board continue to serve, although their terms have expired. It does not include another board position set aside for staff members that is also overdue for replacement.

Two of the U of L appointments expired in June 1989. Five others expired in December 1989.

Council documents show that there are also people serving on the governing boards of the other state universities whose terms have expired.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1990

### Wilkinson names 5 to education board

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Five people were appointed to the state Council on Higher Education by Gov. Wallace Wilkinson yesterday, leaving one vacancy and one member who is still serving though his term has expired.

Wilkinson has numerous other appointments pending on the governing boards of the individual universities, including 10 positions on the University of Louisville Board of Trustees.

Former Wilkinson administration budget director Kevin Hable replaced former Gov. Bert Combs on the panel. Hable is a law partner of Combs in Louisville.

Also appointed were Dr. Robert M. Blake of Maysville to replace Daniel Stamper Jr.; Jack Rose of Murray to replace Bernie Sandfoss Jr.; Randy Kimbrough of Bowling Green to replace Dr. Patrick Nutini; and Sheridan Martin of Drift to replace James Hill as the student representative.

The council sets policy for the eight state universities.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1990

### Student loan association woes discussed

WASHINGTON — Education Department officials yesterday searched for a solution to financial problems that threaten the viability of one of the nation's largest student loan guarantors.

The Higher Education Assistance Foundation, a non-profit corporation based in Overland Park, Kan., guarantees \$9.6 billion in student loans.

Some Wall Street brokers said a published report on the foundation's woes contributed to a 100-point plunge yesterday morning in the Dow Jones industrial average. The market later made a partial recovery.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1990

## IBM gives \$4.9 million to UK for computer

The Bluegrass Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky. — The University of Kentucky received a \$4.9 million gift yesterday from IBM to help buy a new supercomputer.

The gift, one of the largest in UK's history, will also go toward purchasing other computer hardware and allow upgrading of UK's existing supercomputer capacity.

IBM also has entered into a partnership with UK, but specific terms

of the arrangement — to be developed over the next several months — have yet to be defined. Under it, the combined expertise of UK and IBM researchers will be used to conduct research of mutual benefit.

UK officials said the partnership enables UK to make strides in teaching graduate and undergraduate students and enhance support for faculty for whom supercomputing has become a valuable tool in projects as diverse as air-pollution research and analysis of archaeological artifacts.

The IBM Enterprise System/3090 Model 600J will replace UK's original supercomputer, a 3090-300E, and another IBM mainframe computer. The new supercomputer is the most powerful system available from IBM and is equipped with six

vector processors, which increase speed and performance.

The new computer is about 2½ times as powerful as the current one and will be accessible from hundreds of existing terminals on the Lexington campus.

"IBM has fostered these partnership and joint project efforts based on the university's reputation and credibility as one of the country's top research institutions," said Donn Atkins, Lexington branch manager of IBM marketing and services.

UK Interim President Charles Wethington Jr. said the gift and project will greatly enhance the school's ability to recruit and retain faculty because UK "offers scientists a powerful research tool they can find in few other academic settings."

—A service of the Office of Media Relations—



# Education reformers approve 6-year plan

By Joseph S. Stroud

Herald-Leader education writer

**PLEASANT HILL** — As a new era begins in Kentucky education, advocacy groups like the Pritchard Committee for Academic Excellence are faced with an old dilemma: How far can they venture into the political arena?

In an attempt to resolve that question, the Pritchard Committee yesterday approved a six-year plan calling for an expansion of its role as a watchdog over the state's public schools. The plan will also emphasize the need to inform the public of reform progress.

The goal: to get more people involved in the education process.

desperate shortage of personal computers for undergraduates.

UK plans to install 300 personal computers in three new labs: at the medical center, the M.I. King Library and the Business and Economics Building. UK also will establish a new computing center for faculty.

IBM also will help finance research at UK under a cooperative arrangement that will benefit the company and university. One of the projects will involve global climatic modeling that now can be done only on computers manufactured by Cray, the traditional leader in supercomputers and IBM's chief rival in the field.

UK hopes the ability to solve millions of computations in a matter of seconds will make it easier to attract faculty.

Mechanical engineer James McDonough, who moved from UCLA to UK in January, said UK could not have recruited him without the promise of the new computer. The Air Force, General Electric and McDonnell Douglas help finance his work, which relies on computer simulations of flight.

It takes more than a million mathematical calculations for McDonough to create a single image on a screen. What is learned from the images eventually could help scientists develop better controls for aircraft capable of orbiting in space.

Probably fewer than 30 universities nationwide have computers that are as powerful or more powerful than UK's new one, computer experts said yesterday.

UK's new computer is a major advancement for the university, said Larry Brandt, associate program director of the National Science Foundation's supercomputer centers. "You better believe it," he said. "In the scope of IBM installations, it's a great big one. They have a right to crow."

Donn B. Atkins, branch manager of the IBM U.S. Marketing and Services in Lexington, said UK was "truly on the leading edge of universities ...

"This partnership is a winning combination for UK, IBM and the Commonwealth of Kentucky."

All eight of Kentucky's public universities will have access to the computer.

## What IBM gift means for UK

IBM and UK announced:

- UK's new supercomputer, the most powerful manufactured by IBM, can handle huge scientific problems.

- IBM is giving UK 100 personal desktop computers and 10 laser printers, helping link UK's undergraduates and the supercomputer.

- A UK-IBM partnership will aid research beneficial to both in the next three years.

- UK will be able to exchange ideas and information with researchers around the world.

**'The minute we say we support everything that's in this bill, you're making a political statement.'**

— A.D. Albright, Pritchard Committee member

The group also voted to take a decidedly political position on what has become a fairly controversial issue: How much of the \$1.32 billion in new state taxes will actually benefit education.

Although the tax resolution passed without a dissenting vote, some committee members said the group should avoid such politically charged decisions.

"I think it's so essential for the future of the Pritchard Committee that we not get involved or be

perceived as being political," said William McCann, a Lexington lawyer.

But A.D. Albright, also of Lexington, did not think politics could be separated from the education issue.

"The minute we say we support everything that's in this bill, you're making a political statement,"

The Pritchard Committee staff will release its calculation of the percentage expected to benefit education. However, figures supplied

by the staff at yesterday's meeting indicated that 94 percent of the new tax revenue would go to education.

The 94 percent figure is based on an interpretation of the tax that narrowly defines new revenue. It also includes higher education and vocational education in its definition of education.

More conservative figures — widely circulated in newspaper articles by Lexington lawyer Larry Forgy — claim that less than half of the new tax money will actually benefit education. Forgy's figures are based on a broader interpretation of tax revenue and a more limited definition of education.

The committee's six-year plan includes careful monitoring of the

reform process by an enlarged Pritchard Committee staff, a statewide information campaign to let people know what is happening in the schools, and training programs for parents who will play a role in governing the first Kentucky schools to establish school-based decision-making.

"Our task is to keep change alive, to make this program reality, to take it from legislation to the classroom," Sexton told committee members.

All of that will be much easier if the group is successful in doubling its annual budget of \$170,000. Sexton said the reforms have brought Kentucky national attention, putting the group in a better position to compete for national grants and endowments.

"The national attention of possible donors to Kentucky is at an all-time high," he said.

## Southern Seminary president to have heart surgery today

Roy L. Honeycutt, president of Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, is scheduled to undergo triple-bypass heart surgery this morning at Norton Hospital.

Honeycutt, 63, was admitted to the hospital Thursday after doctors discovered arterial blockage during a routine physical. Southern spokesman Patrick L. Cole said, Cole said Honeycutt has no known history of heart problems.

While bypass surgery is always "serious surgery," it is "a process that's done daily ... usually with good results," Norton spokeswoman Charlotte Tharp said.

Cole said it is uncertain when Honeycutt, who became Southern's president in 1982, will return to work.

# IBM gift gives UK computer prestige

By Jamie Lucke

Herald-Leader education writer

A \$4.9 million gift announced yesterday by IBM has raised the University of Kentucky's computing power and prestige.

UK will be one of very few campuses nationwide that can boast the most powerful computer made by International Business Machines Corp.

UK scientists are using the machine to try to solve an array of problems, ranging from the origins of the universe to why human arteries become clogged.

The new IBM 3090-600J will more than double UK's computing capacity, officials said at a news conference and tour of UK's computer center yesterday.

It replaces UK's first supercomputer, an IBM 3090-300E, installed three years ago. UK also traded in an older IBM 3084 as part of the deal.

"This is not just a step up; it's a big leap up," said Graeme Fairweather, acting director of UK's Center for Computational Science.

IBM's gift, one of the largest in UK history, is "a nice vote of confidence" in the university, said Gene Williams, UK's vice president for information systems.

The gift indicates that IBM thinks UK's faculty can produce breakthroughs in research that will make the IBM machine look good in the competition with other supercomputers, Williams said.

The complex agreement between IBM and UK allows UK to pay \$6.2 million over four years for a computer that retails for \$19 million, Williams said.

Williams said the company's gift to UK was "way above" IBM's standard discount to educational institutions and the federal government.

UK will pay \$1.2 million a year for the next two years, then decide whether to pay off the balance on the supercomputer or upgrade again, Williams said.

"We're buying it, but it's almost the same as a lease. No matter what machine you have, if you want to stay up-to-date, you have to upgrade," he said.

In addition to the favorable deal on the supercomputer, IBM is giving UK 100 desktop personal computers and 10 laser printers.

The personal computers will



# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Tuesday, July 24, 1990

## BellSouth Foundation officials check on MSU drop-out program

MSU ARCHIVES

By KENNETH A. HART  
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — Some visitors to Morehead State University had the opportunity Monday to see how their money is being used to prevent youngsters from dropping out of high school.

Officials with the BellSouth Foundation visited the university to observe the workings of Destination Graduation, a regional drop-out prevention program that targets ninth-graders who are at risk of quitting school.

The program, administered by the state Council on Higher Education, serves students in southern and eastern Kentucky, where high

school drop-out rates are among the nation's highest.

Morehead State is one of 12 Destination Graduation sites in the state, serving high school students in Rowan, Carter, Bath and Menifee counties.

Other Destination Graduation sites in the region include Ashland Community College, Prestonsburg Community College and Pikeville College.

The program is funded primarily by the U.S. Department of Education. BellSouth Foundation — which is operated by the southern division of AT&T — provided a \$225,000 grant in October, according to Gary S. Cox, director of the state Council on Higher Education.

Morehead was the first of three stops on a tour of Destination Graduation sites. Others will include Eastern Kentucky University and Somerset Community College.

"This is the first opportunity they've had to come and visit and get a feel for what's going on," Cox said.

At Morehead, foundation officials met with college students who serve as counselors in the program, observed a career-orientation class and visited a site where students enrolled in the program are working on a home for the local Habitat for Humanity chapter.

The visit was designed not only to allow the foundation to see how its grant is being utilized, but to provide ideas that can be passed along to other organizations, BellSouth spokeswoman Leslie Graitcer said.

"We wanted to see a model program," she said. "We dispense a lot of ideas and information and do a lot of networking among various organizations."

In addition to Kentucky, the BellSouth Foundation provides funding for educational programs in eight other states, all located in the southern U.S., Graitcer said.

Destination Graduation, which is in its second year, utilizes college students as tutors and counselors for at-risk high schoolers.

Wallace Flint, director of Morehead State's Destination Graduation program, said the older students often bring a stabilizing influence into the lives of teen-agers whose problems put them at risk of quitting school.

"Merely staying in school is different from really applying yourself and having a plan for your life," he said. "We feel like that is the big thing that our kids get from these college students."

Several of the counselors said their relationships with the youngsters enrolled in the program had been mutually beneficial.

"I'm going to be a high school teacher, and this work is giving me a lot of insight that will help me become a better teacher," said Samantha Dunaway, a Morehead State sophomore from Campbell County.

Counselors in the program are encouraged to act as mentors and role models for their younger charges, said Hannah Horch, a graduate student from Maysville.

MORE →

### In our view

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Tuesday, July 24, 1990

## The screening process

### Exam helps eliminate unqualified

The fact that 10 percent of would-be Kentucky teachers could not be certified because they failed the National Teacher Examination points to the value of using the test to screen in-coming teachers.

It is far better to learn that prospective teachers cannot pass tests of communication skills, general knowledge and expertise in their field than to discover that fact after they begin instructing students.

Indeed, the scores of Kentuckians who took the National Teacher Examinations in 1989 are mostly positive, in spite of a 4 percent increase in the failure rate. As a group, Kentucky teachers-to-be are scoring above the national average on the examination, and that speaks well for their preparation in Kentucky's colleges and universities.

In addition to screening out unqualified teachers, the test results are a valuable tool for colleges and uni-

versities. The fact that half the prospective teachers who took the French proficiency exam failed it and that 39.1 percent failed the Spanish proficiency test points to serious weaknesses in preparing students in foreign languages that must be addressed.

The test results also revealed weaknesses in some of the subject areas where quality teachers are most needed: 17.6 percent of would-be science teachers failed the chemistry-physics-general science examination, as did 14.3 percent who took the English language and literature portion of the exam. Colleges and universities would be wise to examine the scores of their students for particular weaknesses in subject areas.

The good news is that nine out of 10 who took the test passed. Those who didn't need to hit the books a little more and pass the exam before earning the title of teacher.

—A service of the Office of Media Relations—



"You're probably closer to a lot of these kids than anyone they've ever had before — including members of their own family," she said.

During the school year, counselors visit students at their high schools. In the summer, students who have shown the most progress are brought to Morehead State for a two-week camp, Flint said.

Flint said the students enrolled at this year's camp are involved in several projects, including the Habitat for Humanity home, and painting apartments for elderly shut-ins.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1990

**U of L board approves vice president**

The University of Louisville board of trustees yesterday approved Patrick W. Flanagan, an environmental biologist and dean at the University of Hawaii, as U of L's first vice president for research.

Flanagan, 48, is dean of the College of Natural Sciences at the Honolulu university. He will become U of L's vice president for research and dean of graduate programs and research, effective Jan. 1, and will be on the biology department faculty.

The Dublin, Ireland, native has been at the University of Hawaii since the spring of 1989. He has degrees from Dublin University and a doctorate in biochemistry at McGill University in Montreal.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1990

**Seminary president  
'stable' after bypass**

Roy L. Honeycutt, president of Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, was in critical but stable condition yesterday afternoon after undergoing heart surgery to bypass blocked arteries.

Five bypasses were required, said Eve Hutcherson, spokeswoman for Norton Hospital, where the surgery was performed. Hutcherson said the 4½-hour operation by Dr. Layman A. Gray Jr. went well.

Honeycutt should be hospitalized for eight to 10 days, she said.

Honeycutt, 63, was admitted to the hospital Thursday after doctors discovered arterial blockage during a routine physical.



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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1990

## Panel makes suggestions for UK minorities

By Jamie Lucke

Herald-Leader education writer

The University of Kentucky's lowest-paid workers barely make enough to live on regardless of their race, according to a report released yesterday on the status of minority employees at UK.

A seven-member committee issued the report and 17 recommendations after almost 1½ years of study.

The report said that the rising cost of health insurance hurts blacks the most because they are concentrated in low-paying jobs, such as custodial and food service, in which some average salaries were below \$10,000 a year.

"Many employees simply cannot afford the insurance that is offered. One person said it would take one-half of her paycheck to insure

herself and her daughter."

Although it might be costly, the committee recommended a sliding scale, based on income, for employee health insurance payments. A similar scale should be applied to child-care fees at the UK day care center, the committee said.

The committee also recommended that:

- Administrators should be evaluated on how well they promote "cultural diversity."

- UK should provide better job training for employees and start a mentor program.

- UK should reach out more to the community for minority employees, including looking into supporting a magnet high school.

- UK should work harder to promote from within and retain minority employees as well as increasing recruitment incentives.

Juanita Fleming, who led the university committee, said the recommendations would go a long way "in helping our campus become a more diverse place."

She praised UK's administration for supporting the committee. "It says UK does care about all its employees," said Fleming, a vice chancellor for academic affairs in the medical center.

But she said UK should do more, including becoming more aggressive in affirmative action. Instead of just counting how many minorities come and go, UK should work on changing attitudes and behavior, she said. The committee said an ombudsman should be designated to help handle complaints.

"We think it's very important that the university leaders visibly demonstrate a commitment to cultural diversity and elimination of discrimination against all employees. We think it has to start at the top and go down," Fleming said.

The committee reported that 56 percent of UK's 1,323 black employees are in the service or maintenance category, including 32 percent who work either as custodians or in food service, and 16 percent who are secretaries or clerks. Eight percent are classified as faculty or administrators.

UK's 18 black faculty members made up 1.5 percent of the teaching force, compared with 1.8 percent at comparable universities. Ten new black professors will join the faculty this fall.

In addition to studying statistics, the committee surveyed and interviewed employees. Among service and maintenance workers, there were complaints that blacks were channeled into custodial positions regardless of their education or training.

Associated Press

## UK told to aid undereducated workers

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1990

LEXINGTON, Ky. — The University of Kentucky needs to help poorly trained and undereducated employees improve themselves by teaching them new jobs and crafts, according to a study released yesterday.

The 1½-year study focused on the status of minority employees at UK. It was conducted by a seven-member ad hoc committee, headed by Juanita Fleming, professor of nursing and vice chancellor for academic affairs in the UK Medical Center.

The study said most undereducated employees of the university are minorities. Most of those are in maintenance and food-service jobs. It recommended that the university offer them further education and training.

"The university does not provide adequate opportunity for its employees to shift from one job classification to another nor does it provide necessary incentive for promotion," a report on the study said.

The report also said that the university's contribution to its employees' health costs and employees' cost of university day care be scaled to reflect ability to pay.

"Inflated health-care costs affect all employees but the burden is particularly heavy for many of the minorities because, as a group, most of them are employed in lower salary positions," it said.

The study also recommended:

- The creation of a "proactive" affirmative-action plan, including an ombudsman to handle complaints of discrimination.
- The placing of a universal poli-

cy on cultural diversity in the university governing regulations and a review of personnel policies.

- The creation of a "mentor program" to retain minority faculty.
- The hiring of more minority administrators and recruitment of more minority graduate students.

UK interim President Charles Wellington praised the report and released another, titled "Initiatives in Minority Affairs at the University of Kentucky."

In it, the university details efforts being made to attract and retain minority faculty, staff and students.

Wellington points out that UK just hired the first black dean in its history for the College of Education. And as of yesterday, 10 new black faculty members have been hired for the fall semester for the Lexington campus, compared with two at this time last year.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1990

## Ky., W.Va. colleges sign agreement

WILLIAMSON, W.Va. — Southern West Virginia Community College and Pikeville (Ky.) College have signed an agreement enabling students at the two-year Williamson school to earn a four year degree from the Kentucky school, officials said.

Pikeville College President William Owens and Southern West Virginia Community College President Harry Boyer signed the agreement Tuesday.

The new program, suggested by the Tug Valley Chamber of Commerce, will allow students at the Williamson campus to earn four-year degrees for the first time.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1990

## Louisville CPA on education council

FRANKFORT, Ky. — A certified public accountant from Louisville was appointed yesterday to the Kentucky Council on Higher Education by Gov. Wallace Wilkinson.

Phillip Bond replaced Michael N. Harreld, a former chairman of the council, whose term expired in April.

The council sets policy for Kentucky's eight public universities. Wilkinson appointed five council members on Tuesday. Still to be filled is a vacancy for a representative of the 6th Congressional District.



# College presidency no longer a quiet, lifetime job

**Pressure from governing boards and the demands of fund raising have helped increase the stress and turnover rates among college presidents.**

By Don Wycliff  
New York Times News Service

For Derek Bok at Harvard and John Brademas at New York University, announcing their resignations meant the start of curtain calls after long, successful runs in the lead roles at their institutions.

For Evelyn Handler at Brandeis and Chase Peterson at Utah, it was more like filing for divorce after a promising marriage turned sour.

For all four, and a half-dozen other college and university presidents who have called it quits since April, the resignation marked the end of a job that has grown harder during the last 25 years. As a result, the job has become more insecure, less eagerly sought and, one expert suggests, more likely to be spurned by those who are leading candidates.

"Leadership needs to be forceful, sometimes bold and occasionally wrong," Peterson said, describing his attitude on taking office at the University of Utah in 1983. "But boldness does not lead to longevity."

## Turnover rate high

Although some turnover is to be expected, the most recent spate of resignations illustrates the difficulty and the insecurity of an academic presidency.

Bok and Brademas did not leave under pressure or under a cloud; theirs were genuine retirements.

By contrast, Handler was forced out by the chairman of her board of trustees after seven contentious years at Brandeis University.

Peterson decided to leave the University of Utah after a furor over the hidden transfer of \$500,000 from the university's research foundation to its disputed cold-fusion research program. He had represented it as an anonymous donation.

Among the 56 U.S. institutions in the elite Association of American Universities, 20 have had a change in the chief executive's office since June 1989.

For the most part, this represents a generational shift, people who have reached retirement age giving way to younger leaders.

But where once it was virtually unheard of for a college president to be dismissed, it is now commonplace. Where once it was unheard of for a president to leave one institution for another, scholars say it is becoming common for people to have held multiple presidencies.

(Last December, David Roselle resigned the presidency of the University of Kentucky to accept the top post at the University of Delaware.)

## CLOSE-UP:

### Academic leadership

#### Job 'demanding and stressful'

Virtually no one in higher education disputes that running a college or university is more stressful now than at any time in the past — with the possible exception of the late 1960s, when social and political protests swept campuses.

An academic presidency is "one of the most demanding and stressful jobs there is," says Clifton R. Wharton Jr., who was president of Michigan State University for eight years and chancellor of the State University of New York for nine.

Part of the reason, he says, is that the pressure of the job is unrelenting: it's 24 hours a day and seven days a week.

As important, he says, a university president must deal "not just with an enterprise, but with a complex system of governance," including constituencies that range from students to faculty members to parents, alumni, donors and legislators.

Clark Kerr, chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley in the late 1960s and a longtime observer of university governance, describes it as a system that has a number of "veto groups."

Some vetoes — by rebellious students, for example, or zealous alumni — can be survived. Some — by the trustees or, occasionally, the faculty in a no-confidence vote — are almost always fatal.

The key to a president's success and longevity, most experts agree, is his relationship with the governing board of the institution.

David Riesman, a Harvard sociologist who is completing a book on selection of academic presidents, cited friction between campus presidents and system leaders as one of the causes of greater pressure on the presidents of public institutions.

For all academic presidents, the job more and more involves what many say is the least enjoyable activity of all: fund raising.

#### 'Wall-to-wall fund raising'

Robert Atwell, president of the American Council on Education, describes being president of a private institution as "wall-to-wall fund raising."

But, increasingly, public institutions also rely on private contributions, and on their presidents to help prime the pump.

And many presidents say that button-holing legislators for public funds is more exhausting and frustrating than dealing with private donors.

Despite all the hardships and the relatively low pay — Boston University's John Silber is said to be the highest paid university president in the country, with an annual salary approaching \$300,000 — they continue to be filled. And most experts say they generally are well filled.

"I'm really almost amazed at the high quality of the people who hold these jobs," Kerr said.

Although there are no reliable statistics comparing the length of college presidents' terms in different eras, an increasing number of them seem to be holding their jobs for shorter periods. And Kerr acknowledges that the pool of potential replacements has shrunk.

In a 1986 survey to which 2,100 institutions responded, the American Council on Education found that "the average president had served for nearly seven years." But more than half had been in office for five years or less.

Kerr, who led a major study on college and university leadership in the early 1980s, said the seven-year average for academic presidents represents the end point of a decline dating from the early 20th century. At that time, he said, "these were considered lifetime jobs."



# Emphasis shifting to academics

By Hal Bock

Associated Press

August could be a landmark month in American collegiate sports.

NFL Commissioner Paul Tagliabue has promised new guidelines by Aug. 1 to reduce the pressure on prospects who feel obliged to leave school early to prep for the pros in pre-draft scouting combines and pre-season mini-camps.

Two weeks after that, the Collegiate Commissioners Conference and the NCAA Council will submit legislation for the January 1991 convention, and one of the proposals, which carries the enthusiastic endorsement of the NCAA Presidents Commission, will drastically cut back the time student-athletes can devote to sports.

Clearly, change is in the wind.

Tagliabue is sensitive to criticism from collegiate administrators who blame the NFL for declining graduation rates among football players. An Associated Press survey showed that almost two of every three players drafted last April did not finish their studies and that 82 left one semester or less short of their degrees, specifically to get a head start on the pros.

"Before this year's football season begins, we will implement certain limitations and restrictions on the activities of NFL teams ... in order to eliminate excesses and to assure that there is no unwarranted interference in the academic programs of student athletes," Tagliabue told the Knight Commission on college athletic reform last month.

The commissioner is unwilling, however, to allow the NFL to shoulder

## Athletics vs. Academics

Change is in the wind for big-time college sports: More emphasis on academics, less on athletics. It is a new look that carries the endorsement of the pros, as reported in this last of a three-part series.

the entire burden for academic shortcomings.

"I think it is erroneous to suggest, and there is no basis for concluding, that NFL recruiting and hiring policies or practices have had a substantial negative impact on college programs, including on the academic progress of college football players," he said.

That opinion is not shared, however, by a large segment of the collegiate community. The College Football Association adopted strong anti-NFL resolutions last month, citing the demands that cut into class time for student athletes and lead many players to leave school short of their degrees.

The CFA said it wanted mini-camps postponed until after the academic year and a commitment from the pros to pay for the completion of a player's education if he comes into the league without his degree. Until the NFL becomes more sensitive to such issues, the CFA said its members will not cooperate with the pro scouts.

"Significant courtesies have been extended to pro scouts," said Chuck Neinas, executive director of the CFA. "Those courtesies will no longer be extended unless something is done. The moratorium is in effect now."

"We're just asking that pro football pay attention to its farm system. The pros aren't giving the colleges the time of day. Let's face facts, pro football is interested only in pro football."

The strong words from the CFA can be traced directly to the offices of university and college presidents, who are putting the pressure on their athletic departments to improve graduation rates.

Tagliabue thinks the institutions would be better served cleaning up their own houses before complaining about the NFL.

"Based upon all the available information," the commissioner said, "it is evident to me that the graduation rates of college football players are overwhelmingly determined by the policies and practices of the colleges and universities themselves — and only marginally influenced by the policies and practices of the NFL."

"I say this not because the NFL needs or is seeking exoneration or because I desire to be self-serving. Rather, I say it because it is obvious that high pressure, commercialized, mass-marketed college athletic programs, involving long seasons and extraordinary athletic and other pressures that necessarily limit academic opportunities, make it inevitable that graduation rates for college athletes will be a matter of concern."

That, too, is changing.

Last month, the NCAA Presidents Commission endorsed a package of legislation presented by Collegiate Commissioners Association that, if adopted by the national convention next January, will have

significant impact on the time student-athletes devote to sports.

Under the plan, playing seasons would be limited to no more than 22 weeks and competition and practice to no more than 20 hours per week and four hours per day. Athletic dormitories would be phased out over a five-year period and limitations would be placed on training table meals. Scholarships would be cut in football from the present 95 to 85 by 1994, and in basketball from the present 15 to 13 by 1993. All other sports would take 10 percent cuts across the board except for women's gymnastics, women's tennis and women's volleyball, which would retain current levels.

Other parts of the presidents' proposal call for one mandatory day off per week from all sports-related activity; no class time missed for practice, except for travel to a road game; and elimination of pre-season off-campus intrasquad games.

In other words, the emphasis in the term student athlete would be on the student, not the athlete.

Martin Massengale, interim president of the University of Nebraska and chairman of the Presidents Commission, anticipates some opposition to these rather dramatic

measures when they are presented at the convention.

"I think there will be people of different viewpoints," he said. "There will not be unanimity. I think we can work our way through them. This is a strong statement, I think, because it came from the commissioners."

For some academic people, the changes are already evident.

Anna Price, assistant athletic director for academics and student services at Miami, sees a bright future for the co-existence of sports and studies.

"I believe more people are sincere about this and we're better than we're portrayed," Price said. "It used to be that the academics area of the athletic department was manned by ex-coaches who were not familiar with academic support services. That's changed."

"People think we need to correct things. I believe they're already being corrected. The academics part is being cleaned up and it is a model for the rest of the university."

Michael Beachley, academic coordinator for athletes at Oregon State, welcomes the new direction and the promise it brings for improved academic performance.

"I am an educator," Beachley said. "I hope it changes. It has to, ethically. The Presidents Commission assures us that it will. If it doesn't, we're not conducting business as educational institutions. And that's what our priority ought to be."



# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1990

## Race and UK: Progress, please

A University of Kentucky committee has let the lid off an embarrassing secret about the institution: Its lowest-paid employees barely make a living wage, and a disproportionate number of those employees are black.

In that, unfortunately, UK isn't much different from many other businesses and institutions. But it's particularly troubling at UK, both because it is a public institution and because the school now is emphasizing the need to recruit more black students and teachers.

The seven-member committee has suggested several steps to improve the situation. All of them seem to be on the mark.

But none will work without a strong commitment from the university's top leadership to change the status quo at the institution. Acting President Charles Wethington has helped bring UK its first black academic dean. He (and the university's next permanent president) must devote similar effort to the people who work at the other end of the scale, too.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1990

## Ruling entitles public to KSU records

FRANKFORT, Ky. — A Franklin Circuit Court judge says a Frankfort newspaper is entitled to see records of travel and entertainment expenses of a university's fund-raising foundation.

In October, the State Journal requested records of expenses paid by the foundation to Kentucky State University employees in the previous five years. Kentucky State University Foundation Inc. denied the request, saying it was not a public agency for the purposes of the Kentucky Open Records Law.

However, Judge Ray Corns noted that members of the foundation were the university's Board of Regents and that the foundation's offices and records were at Kentucky State. He also noted that the foundation's treasurer and executive secretary were required to be university employees.

"We obviously don't agree necessarily with the judge's opinion and we will appeal the decision," said Paul C. Gaines III, the foundation's attorney.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1990

## Lees College registrar arrested in theft case

Eastern Kentucky bureau

JACKSON — The registrar of Lees College has been arrested on a fugitive warrant, charging her with embezzling more than \$2,000 from a dentist in Newport News, Va.

Barbara Cox Graff, hired last summer by the junior college in Breathitt County, was arrested Wednesday by state police at the request of the police department in Hampton, Va., a state police dispatcher at the Hazard post said.

Graff is accused of embezzling money from Dr. William R. Cornette, the warrant says.

Cornette was on vacation in Africa yesterday. But Tamara Ramsey, a secretary in his office, said Graff worked for Cornette for about two years before leaving in early 1989.

Ramsey said she did not know exactly how much money was involved, but said she was told "it

Barbara Cox Graff, hired last summer by the junior college in Breathitt County, was arrested Wednesday.

was a lot more than \$2,000."

Attempts to reach Graff for comment yesterday were unsuccessful.

"We haven't had any problem," said Roger Drake, vice president of business affairs at Lees College.

After learning about the warrant, Graff went to the Jackson police department, where she was arrested by a state trooper.

Graff was released from the Breathitt County Jail after Prestonsburg attorney Barkley Sturgill signed a \$5,000 surety bond for her, court records show. An Aug. 6 hearing has been scheduled, pending extradition to Virginia.



The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Thursday, July 26, 1990-

# Girl seriously hurt after fall through MSU metal grate

By KENNETH A. HART  
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — A 10-year-old girl was seriously injured at noon on Wednesday at Morehead State University when a metal grate she was walking on gave way causing her to fall into a 14-foot deep pit.

Melodi Dawn Riggsby of Clearfield was taken to St. Claire Medical Center in Morehead, where she was in the intensive care unit this morning. A hospital spokeswoman would not give her condition, citing a hospital policy of not releasing information on minors.

However, the spokeswoman, Wuanda Richards, did say that the girl's condition was improving and that she would soon be transferred from intensive care into a regular room.

Melodi's father, Larry Joe Riggsby, told a Morehead State official Wednesday night that the girl sustained head and chest injuries, university spokeswoman Judith

Yancy said.

Attempts to contact the girl's parents this morning at home and at the hospital were not successful.

The grate the girl fell through covered a pit that provides ventilation to Alumni Tower dormitory, Yancy said. The area is also used as a loading zone for the dorm's mechanical room, which houses heating and air conditioning equipment.

The aluminum grate, which weighs about 70 pounds, was jarred loose from its framework and fell on top of the girl after she hit the concrete bottom of the pit, said Richard Green, director of the university's Office of Public Safety.

The girl was at Morehead State for a youth sports day camp sponsored by the university, Yancy said. Authorities have not been able to determine why she was walking on the grate.

Joe Blanck, the university's

physical plant director, said the grate was not intended for foot traffic. However, he said it should have been strong enough to support the girl's weight.

Yancy said the incident was the first of its kind in Alumni Tower's 23-year history.

Green said the incident remains under investigation by Larry McCarty, an officer in charge of monitoring the safety conditions on campus.



# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Saturday, July 28, 1990

In our view

## Words of praise

### Graduation is goal

Representatives of the BellSouth Foundation visited Morehead State University this week to see first-hand how their money was being spent. We suspect they concluded they have invested well in a program that is getting results.

The representatives were interested in seeing Destination Graduation in action. After all, BellSouth Foundation had donated \$225,000 to the program, which is primarily funded by the U.S. Department of Education.

Destination Graduation seeks to reduce Kentucky's high school drop-out rate by pairing college students with ninth graders considered to

be potential dropouts. The college students serve as tutors for the ninth graders, not only helping them with their classwork but helping them establish specific goals and encouraging them to succeed. Operating in 12 locations in Kentucky — including Ashland Community College, Prestonsburg Community College, Pikeville College and Morehead State — Destination Graduation has won the praise of school administrators and teachers for having a positive impact on reversing the failures of many young people.

Any program that turns even a few potential dropouts into successful students is well worth the investment.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY, SUNDAY, JULY 29, 1990

## UK's use of 'headhunters' frustrates some on presidential search panel

By Jamie Lucke

Herald-Leader education writer

The University of Kentucky's search for a president differs from earlier searches in more ways than one.

Not only is the interim president a contender, but the search committee also is not interviewing candidates.

Instead, a pair of professional "headhunters" is serving as the committee's eyes and ears. Paid consultants from Dallas and Atlanta are transmitting first impressions of would-be UK presidents.

Some search committee members dislike the situation.

"The whole system has placed severe constraints on the committee," said William Lyons, one of four professors on the 10-member committee charged with recommending a president to the board of trustees.

"I would like to be able to see these people eyeball to eyeball," Lyons said. "It's one thing for me to tell somebody else what questions to ask. It's another thing for me to ask them and be able to evaluate the response in person."

But Lyons and other members said a state Supreme Court ruling gave them a difficult choice: delegate the early interviewing to consultants or risk having candidates' names leak out.

Choosing secrecy is common in such situations.

"Consultants are frequently used as a subterfuge, as a means of keeping things close to the vest," said Patrick Riordan, a spokesman for Florida's statewide board of university regents, which, by law, conducts completely open searches.

The other reason consultants have assumed a widespread role in university searches is because of their expertise, he said.

### Secret meetings out

The Herald-Leader filed a lawsuit against the last UK search committee because it closed to the news media its general discussions of desired presidential qualifications.

The state Supreme Court ruled in the newspaper's favor the day after David Roselle became president in July 1987. The court said the search committee was a public

agency, subject to the state's open meetings law.

The law was designed to prevent officials from hiding government's inner workings from the people.

The UK committee that chose Roselle held unannounced meetings, enabling it to interview him and other candidates extensively before anyone else in Kentucky heard of them.

As a result of the ruling, the current committee is announcing the time and place of all meetings as required by law. The committee, which includes two lawyers and a federal judge, also has said the law applies to any subcommittees it might create.

"We can't do like they have done in the past — go to the Cincinnati airport and meet with people — because you have to publicize the place and time," said board Chairman Foster Ockerman Sr., one of the lawyers on the search committee.

The law provides an exception that allows private interviews between the committee and candidates to discuss possible hiring. But

### MSU ARCHIVES

RICHMOND — Eastern Kentucky University will formally open and dedicate its new educational building in Corbin during brief ceremonies at 1:30 p.m. Monday, followed by an open house. The building is located on Tri-County Square on U.S. 25E and features a large multi-purpose classroom, a computer laboratory, a learning resource room, five regular classrooms, two seminar-conference rooms, seven offices and a large reception area. EKVU will offer 63 extended campus classes at Corbin for the fall semester, which begins Thursday, Aug. 23 — the same day regular on-campus classes begin. In addition to extended campus classes, the building is expected to be the site for many of the programs and activities conducted by Eastern's Economic Development Center, the Small Business Development Center-Somerset, the Division of Special Programs, and other university credit and non-credit courses and seminars.

### FKU building dedication set

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Ky., July 29, 1990



UK  
(continued)

news reporters and photographers can be outside waiting for them to emerge.

This search committee will get its first look at the four or five finalists when the rest of the UK community does, when the candidates come to campus for public interviews, probably in late August or early September.

"Hard decisions about who those finalists ought to be have to be made on the basis of paper credentials and face-to-face interviews that were conducted on our behalf by the search firm," said Carolyn Bratt, a law professor and search committee member.

"It does increase the importance of the consultants."

Search committee members could interview candidates on their own, but that approach has little appeal. "It's much better if you have a controlled interview where everyone is seeing the person under the same situation at the same time hearing answers to the same questions," Bratt said.

### Not a first for UK

This is not the first UK search to employ consultants. The last committee hired Heidrick and Struggles of Chicago as advisors, to run background checks and help with interviews. The firm charged \$33,333, plus \$14,823 for expenses, according to UK records. (The company's standard fee is one-third of the first-year salary for the vacant job. It was based on an assumed salary of \$100,000, although Roselle negotiated higher pay.)

The firm being used now — Lamalie Associates Inc. — is well-known for executive searches. It charges \$14,000, plus expenses.

The committee liked Lamalie because one its partners, Thomas M. Watkins III, was the lead consultant on the 1987 UK search when he worked for Heidrick and Struggles. Watkins, who used to live in Ashland, is based in Dallas. A partner from Atlanta is assisting him.

The lower fee is justified because Lamalie was hired later in the

process and was not asked to help assemble the original pool of candidates, Ockerman said.

### Not going public

One option the committee had — that apparently got little consideration — would have been to conduct a public search.

"There's just some things you can't do in the glare of publicity, and talking to people about jobs early on in the process is one of them," Lyons said.

That view is widespread. "You can't get good people to enter a contest unless they can be assured of some protection," said Ronald Stead, executive director of Academic Search Consultation Service, a non-profit education search firm in Washington, D.C.

But that view is not universal.

Florida's nine public universities are required to conduct completely open searches. All names are public from Day 1. Florida professors frequently criticize the requirement, and a lawmaker recently proposed shielding the early stages of the search from public view.

But the statewide board of university regents killed the proposal and stayed with open searches, Riordan, the board spokesman, said.

He acknowledged that Florida sometimes lost candidates who did not want their employers to find out they were interested in moving.

But he said the advantages of openness outweighed the problems.

"Open searches empower people on the campus and in the state where the decision is being made. They wrest power away from those who would benefit from having it in secret," Riordan said.

At Louisiana State University, there were concerns that open records and open meetings laws would hinder a presidential search last year.

The open process made recruiting more difficult, said James Coleman, chairman of the search committee, who was quoted in an article by Linda Lightfoot, a newspaper editor in Baton Rouge.

But Coleman said: "If I had to choose, I'd go the open route. It's safer. I would not have told you that in the beginning."

In the end, the laws were welcome because they helped combat political interference, Coleman told Lightfoot. LSU broke with tradition and hired an outsider, William "Bud" Davis, former chief of Oregon's university system.

At UK, like LSU, political influence is a concern. Faculty leaders complained that the search was compromised by the selection of Charles Wethington as interim president in December. Wethington, head of UK's 14 community colleges, has a long friendship with Gov. Wallace Wilkinson, who appoints most of the trustees who will choose UK's next president.

The effect of open meetings laws on searches in which there is a strong inside candidate is debatable. On one hand, early public comparisons of qualifications could reassure outsiders that they would be judged on their merits. On the other hand, outsiders might be even more reluctant to show an interest because their employers probably would find out even if they didn't make it to the finals.

"You're back to the age-old question: the public's right to know balanced against the individual's right to confidentiality," said William Bowen, vice chairman of Heidrick and Struggles. "It's a very, very thin line."

The UK search committee, which has narrowed the field from 77 to 14 candidates, will meet Tuesday — behind closed doors — to eliminate more names.

The new president is expected to be named in October.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Friday, July 27, 1990-

## Girl injured in fall in serious condition

MOREHEAD — A 10-year-old Rowan County girl injured in a fall at Morehead State University Wednesday has been moved from intensive care, but her condition remains serious, a family friend said this morning.

Melodi Dawn Riggsby of Clearfield was hurt when a metal grate she was walking on at the Alumni Tower dormitory gave way, dropping her into a 14-foot deep pit. The grate then fell on top of the girl.

"She's still in pretty bad shape. She can't hardly talk, she just shakes her head a little bit," said Lillian Whitt, who was visiting the girl this morning at St. Claire Medical Center.

St. Claire officials have declined to give the girl's condition, citing a hospital policy of not releasing information on minors.

Melodi's father, Larry Joe Riggsby, told Morehead State officials Wednesday night that the girl sustained head and chest injuries.

The girl was at the university for a youth sports day camp sponsored by the school. Authorities have not been able to determine why she was walking on the grate.



# Role of lobbying firm paid \$700,000 by UK is unclear

By MIKE BROWN, Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The University of Kentucky has paid a Washington lobbying firm nearly \$700,000, principally to help win special congressional funding for a new research center.

Just how much the firm, Cassidy & Associates, has done for that money is not clear.

"I don't really know," Sen. Wendell Ford, the Senate sponsor of the project, said when asked what role the firm has played. "You'll have to ask the university if they got their money's worth."

Wimberly Royster, the UK official overseeing development of the proposed research and technology center, said Cassidy & Associates has been helpful. But just how helpful, he added in an interview last week, depends on how much money the university ends up getting.

"I think you have to wait and see what we come up with."

In April 1987 Otis Singletary, then UK's president, hired Cassidy & Associates at a monthly fee of \$15,000, according to UK spokesman Bernie Vonderheide. Several months after his retirement from the presidency that June, Singletary joined the Cassidy firm as a part-time senior consultant.

Singletary, who remains a history professor at UK and has the title of president emeritus, has said that when he hired Cassidy he had no idea he would later become part of the firm. He works for Cassidy only two days a month and has nothing to do with its UK business, he said in an interview.

Last July, during the presidency of David Roselle, UK increased Cassidy's monthly retainer to \$17,500. The firm also has been paid \$30,877 for expenses, Vonderheide said. That brings total payments through the end of July to \$663,377. The total will grow to \$715,877 by the end of October, when the current contract is to expire.

Royster said that the firm has monitored various pieces of legislation of potential interest to the university. But he and other UK officials agree that its main function is to help secure what the university hopes eventually will be \$18 million in federal money to build a proposed Advanced Science & Technology Commercialization Center for the university's College of Engineering.

So far the school has received \$4.5 million. The current Commerce Department appropriations bill specifically ordered the department's Economic Development Administration to make the grant.

UK officials hope to get another \$4.5 million set aside in next year's appropriations legislation, now moving through Congress. It will be weeks before the outcome is known.

For the UK project, Royster said, Cassidy helped write the initial proposal, set up meetings for university officials with members of the Kentucky delegation and possibly attended some sessions.

Also, according to Royster, the firm kept track of the legislation's progress, advised UK officials whom to contact in Washington and when, and helped review UK's application to the Economic Development Administration once the funding was assured.

Kentucky does not have a member on the Senate Appropriations Committee, and Royster said that the university believed the Cassidy

firm would help guide the project through the appropriations process. But he said he doesn't know what contacts outside the Kentucky delegation the firm made.

Ford, a Democrat, recalled that Cassidy personnel were present when he met with UK officials about two years ago, but he said he knew nothing more about their efforts.

Rep. Harold "Hal" Rogers, the 5th District Republican who pushed the project in the House, said he vaguely recalls contact with the firm two years ago but added that he has seen no further evidence of its involvement. Rogers is the ranking Republican on the appropriations subcommittee that funds the Commerce Department.

Ford and Rogers credited Rep. William Natcher, D-2nd District, the No. 2 Democrat on the House Appropriations Committee, with helping to get the \$4.5 million. Natcher said he had no contact with Cassidy.

Roy Meyers, a Cassidy spokesman, would not discuss what Capitol Hill contacts the firm made on UK's behalf, saying the firm doesn't discuss what it does for clients.

One thing is clear about Cassidy & Associates: Its members give thousands of dollars in political contributions.

Chairman Gerald S. J. Cassidy, a former Senate Democratic staffer, gave \$28,340 to various Democratic candidates and causes in 1987 and '88, according to Federal Election Commission records. For the 1990 elections, he and his wife, Loretta P. Cassidy, already have given almost \$40,000.

The firm includes veterans from various congressional and executive-branch positions, Republicans as well as Democrats. For the 1988 election, personnel of the firm and their spouses gave candidates from both parties at least \$133,550, according to the commission's computerized records, which do not include all Cassidy-related donations.

Meyers said that members of the firm come from all political backgrounds and make the contributions entirely on their own. He said there is no tie between political giving and the firm's fees.

The Cassidy contract focuses attention on two related issues that go far beyond UK. First, why would a university turn to a lobbyist instead of the state's elected lawmakers for help?

That's what Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., wanted to know. Angered that West Virginia University had hired Cassidy & Associates to help get federal money for a research center, the powerful Appropriations Committee chairman withdrew his support for the project last year.

Second, and more fundamentally, should Congress be in the business of deciding which research projects to build?

Sen. John Danforth, R-Mo., thinks not.

"When research money is spent on the basis of politics, on the basis of who sits on what committee, on the basis of self-serving lobbying, we are wasting the public's money," he said last month in support of legislation to curtail the growing congressional practice of "earmarking" research money for specific institutions.

Some universities also oppose earmarking. They argue for a competitive system that funds academic projects according to merit.

The Association of American Universities, an organization of 56 large private and public institutions, agrees. President Robert Rosenzweig says that, if the buildings themselves are funded according to political criteria, the government-funded research that goes on inside is likely to be selected for the same reason. "I think it's a virus that can and may very well infect the whole system," he said.

But many people in academia and Congress do not agree. They argue that a merit-selection system that left the funding decisions up to experts would be fine for prestigious universities, but not for schools trying to build up research programs.

It would be "a good-old-boy network" that would leave out schools such as UK, Ford says.

Also, the government's only current merit-based program for research facilities is a new \$20 million-a-year effort by the National Science Foundation. Thus, Royster argues, direct congressional funding is the only real option.

This scarcity of money has been a major opportunity for the Cassidy firm. Most of its current clients, according to spokesman Meyers, are corporations, cities, states and other non-academic entities.

But the firm's reputation was built on helping educational institutions find federal research dollars.

Meyers said Cassidy doesn't keep a running tally of its successes. But he didn't argue with calculations by The Washington Post last year showing that its clients, mainly universities, had won close to \$400 million in earmarked money since 1983.



# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1990

MSU ARCHIVES

## UK group questions Singletary's job with lobbying firm

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Former University of Kentucky President Otis Singletary's part-time employment with a Washington lobbying firm he hired to represent UK in 1987 has aroused the concern of UK's top faculty group.

In a memorandum to Interim President Charles Wethington, the school's

Senate Council noted that Singletary accepted a paid position with Cassidy & Associates Inc. shortly after he left the UK presidency. The firm was hired through UK's Research Foundation in April 1987, two months before Singletary left the presidency.

Since then it has been paid nearly \$700,000, principally to help win special congressional funding for a new research center.

Singletary could not be reached for comment yesterday.

"The Senate Council believes when such employment is undertaken by a high-ranking university administrator soon after leaving office the employment is perceived as improper," the memo said.

While it said members had insufficient information to determine whether Singletary acted improperly, the memo added that "the council does know that even appearances of impropriety must be avoided if an institution's integrity is to be protected.

"This is particularly true for the University of Kentucky because we are charged with the responsibility of inculcating the youth of Kentucky with appropriate standards of ethical behavior," it continued.

Council members asked Wethington "to convey our very deep concern" to UK's board of trustees on the matter.

They also asked Wethington to pro-

pose to the board a change in UK's governing regulations to prohibit such future employment by top-level administrators.

The revised regulation, they said, should prohibit these officials for two years after leaving UK from accepting such employment with any firm that contracted with the school during

these administrators' tenure.

Carolyn Bratt, the council's chairwoman, said later that the memo did not specify which officials should be covered by the policy because council members did not know which ones were authorized to negotiate contracts.

"Whoever those people are are the ones we want included in our policy," she said.

Wethington said later that he would make the trustees aware of the faculty panel's concerns. And he said he had no problem with the concerns as they might affect him personally.

Although he said he would seriously consider proposing the regulation change, he said it was too soon to make a decision.

"In this particular instance, I think that I must seek some legal advice. For one thing, I've got to determine if there is any way that you can legally bind someone who is no longer employed by the University of Kentucky."

Bratt, a law professor, said she did not believe such a restriction would be a problem. "That could be part of the contract of employment. It could be sort of like not entering

into competition with an employer for a certain period of time," she added.

The council, which is the executive body for UK's 163-member University Senate, will also ask its research committee to determine whether UK should hire outside lobbyists to represent its interests in Washington or Frankfort.

Bratt said that issue was not covered in yesterday's memo, but she said that since publication of news stories on the contract she had received several calls from faculty members questioning the practice. "People don't seem to be satisfied," she said.

Paul Eakin, another council member, questioned whether such contractual arrangements were methods for universities to make financial contributions to lawmakers through lobbying firms.

The Courier-Journal reported yesterday that Cassidy employees and their spouses have contributed more than \$200,000 in recent years to candidates of both parties.

"If I know what is being done with the money, I can draw a conclusion," added Eakin, a mathematics professor.

If Sen. Wendell Ford or other members of Kentucky's congression-

al delegation are aware of UK's needs — and seek funding for them — that is all right, he added.

"But if we're on the same moral plane as Charles Keating, then I have a problem," he added. Keating heads several savings and loan companies in California and the Southwest. His political contributions to several U. S. senators sparked a Senate ethics investigation.

Bratt said the council's research committee would also try to determine what UK is getting for its payments to Cassidy & Associates. She said she would ask the committee to report its findings and recommendations in October.

Singletary has said he works for Cassidy & Associates only two days a month as a senior consultant and has nothing to do with UK business.

The contract began with monthly fees of \$15,000, increasing to \$17,500 last July, according to UK officials. The firm also has been paid \$30,877 in expenses, said UK spokesman Bernie Vonderheide. The total amount paid will grow to \$715,000 by the end of October, when the current contract expires.

The firm has monitored various pieces of legislation of interest to UK. But its main function is to help secure what UK hopes will be \$18

million in federal money to build a proposed Advanced Science & Technology Commercialization Center for the College of Engineering.

UK so far has received \$4.5 million. The current Commerce Department appropriations bill specifically ordered the department's Economic Development Administration to make the grant.

UK officials hope to get another \$4.5 million set aside in next year's appropriations legislation.



# Faculty leaders criticize former UK president

## Singletary's job as lobbyist creates image of impropriety, council says

By Jamie Lucke  
Herald-Leader education writer

Faculty leaders complained yesterday that former University of Kentucky President Otis Singletary's job with a Washington lobbying firm had created an appearance of impropriety.

The UK Senate Council said such embarrassments should be prevented by placing a two-year ban on outgoing administrators going to work for companies that hold UK contracts.

UK has paid \$663,377 to the firm, Cassidy & Associates, since Singletary approved the lobbying contract in April 1987.

Singletary retired as president in June 1987. Six months later, he went to work for the firm as a consultant.

Cassidy — which is employed by dozens of universities — helped UK land \$4.5 million in federal funds. The money will go toward building an \$18 million center for converting research into technology. Cassidy has a \$17,500-a-month contract that expires in October to help UK get the rest of the money. By then, UK will have paid the firm \$715,877.

Singletary said yesterday that his part-time job with the lobbying firm was not a reward for helping the company get UK's business.

"There was none of that. If it looks that way, then I'm sorry," Singletary said. "There was absolutely no discussion, no inference, no suggestion, no anything about my going to work for them."

Singletary, a UK history professor and president emeritus, said Cassidy approached him about going on retainer as a consultant in December 1987, five months after his retirement as president. He said he agreed to work no more than two days a month and never on UK business.

His duties include recruiting and advising clients and advising the firm. He said he attended two U.S. Senate hearings for the company last month.

Yesterday, the UK Senate Council said that when a high-ranking administrator helped a firm get a contract and then went to work for the firm, it was "perceived as improper."

The council, which is elected by the faculty, asked UK Interim President Charles Wethington to recommend that the Board of Trustees adopt a regulation preventing such situations. The proposal would prohibit high-ranking administrators from going to work, for two years after leaving their posts, for any firm with which the university had a contract during the administrators' tenures.

"The council does not have enough information to judge the actual propriety of Dr. Singletary's employment," UK Senate President Carolyn Bratt said in a letter to Wethington.

"However, the council does know that even appearances of

impropriety must be avoided if the institution's integrity is to be protected. This is particularly true for the University of Kentucky because we're charged with the responsibility of inculcating the youth of Kentucky with appropriate standards of ethical behavior."

Wethington said, "I share the council's concern, and I have no problem with their position as it affects me personally."

Wethington said he would consider the recommendation but needed legal advice on whether UK could place restrictions on outgoing administrators' employment.

Singletary said two former university presidents who work for Cassidy — Frank Rose, former president of Transylvania University and the University of Alabama, and Elvis Stahr, formerly Indiana University president and UK law dean — were the first to approach UK about hiring the firm. UK would have had a hard time landing the federal money without the lobbyists' help, Singletary said.

*The Associated Press contributed to this article.*

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1990

# EKU dedicates extended campus in Corbin, hopes more in store

By Jim White  
South-central Kentucky bureau

CORBIN — Eastern Kentucky University unveiled yesterday what school officials hope is the first of several extended campuses in south-central and southeastern Kentucky.

The new campus in Corbin's Tri-County Shopping Center is in the heart of ECU's 22-county service region. It will provide general requirement and graduate-level courses to people in the area.

The campus has been operating since May, but yesterday was the school's open house and dedication. This fall, Eastern officials expect 650 students to enroll in Corbin. Over the summer, 171 students were enrolled.

Although ECU has conducted classes in the area before, the Corbin center is the first permanent, full-time campus away from

Richmond.

In the next few years, the school plans to open at least two more extended campuses, in Danville and Manchester. School officials also hope to open campuses in other cities.

"When we originally took a look at the 22 counties, we didn't think they were being served too well," ECU president Hanly Funderburk said. "So we decided to increase our efforts."

The campus includes several large classrooms and top-of-the-line equipment, including a lab outfitted with rows of IBM and Macintosh computers.

Students can receive about 75 percent of the credit they need for

a college degree at the center, officials said.

"We wanted to do everything first-rate," said Paul Weaver, director of the Corbin center. "We decided that everything in this facility should be the best or we shouldn't do it at all."

The push for extended services at Eastern began when Funderburk arrived in 1985, officials said. With enrollment figures on the rise during the 1980s, indicating an increased interest in higher education, state colleges and universities started programs to make their classes more accessible.

Western Kentucky University, Murray State University and Morehead State University have extended campuses in place.

Last year, the Council on Higher Education approved \$100,000 to \$150,000 for the centers through the state's funding



(Cont.)

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1990

formula. EKV officials said the Corbin center would be eligible for the state money within two years.

The state Council on Higher Education assigned service areas to colleges and universities, designating a certain region to each. Eastern's service area stretches from Boyle County east to Perry County, and from Richmond south to the Tennessee line.

Eastern's service area also has attracted the attention of the University of Kentucky, which is interested in converting financially strapped Sue Bennett College to a community college. Sue Bennett is in London, 10 miles north of Corbin.

Henry Stoltz, head of the Sue Bennett Board of Trustees, said yesterday that a committee was investigating the proposal and would release its report in October.

## UK search: Why the secrecy?

The University of Kentucky's presidential search committee has a secret. And the intent of some piddling state law isn't going to make members of the committee let you in on their secret.

This hush-hush secret is a list of names — the finalists for the job of UK president. And the search committee is so intent on keeping this list of names from the public that it hired consultants to interview the finalists. That gets around a troublesome state open meetings law. By hiring the consultants, the committee itself doesn't have to meet with the candidates, so the meetings can be secret.

All that's clear enough. What's

not clear is exactly why the committee's members feel so strongly that they need to skirt the law.

The committee members say this rigamarole is necessary to protect the confidentiality of people who have applied for the job. That would come as a surprise to their counterparts in Florida, where all searches for presidents of state universities are conducted in public.

That's how UK should be conducting its search, too. The search committee's preoccupation with secrecy can only increase the perception that there's something to hide about the way UK is selecting its next president. Surely that's not in anyone's interest.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, JULY 30, 1990.

## Student-loan agency suffers same woes as thrift industry

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Fraud, lax government regulation and talk of a taxpayer bailout.

It sounds like a litany from the savings and loan crisis. Instead, it is the story of federally guaranteed student loans.

The two problems cannot be compared in magnitude or severity, but there are parallels.

Both speak to the inherent abuses that can occur when the federal government attempts to protect private parties against risk. Both involve what critics charge is lax government oversight.

Cracks in the student-loan system were underscored last week when the Higher Education Assistance Foundation said it needed federal help to avoid a financial collapse.

The foundation is the largest of 47 state government and non-profit agencies guaranteeing student loans made by 12,000 lenders such as commercial banks, savings and loans, and credit unions.

Education Undersecretary Ted Sanders told the Senate Banking Committee on Friday that the "outside number" for a bailout would be \$100 million.

Cracks in the student-loan system were underscored last week when the Higher Education Assistance Foundation said it needed federal help to avoid a financial collapse.

At least five other guaranty agencies are experiencing difficulty, Sanders said. But the smaller agencies are not having as much difficulty as Higher Education Assistance Foundation, he said.

Based in Overland Park, Kan., the foundation has guarantees \$8.8 billion in loans, or about 17 percent of the national total of \$51 billion.

Disclosure of the foundation's problems last Monday sent ripples through the financial markets. It contributed to a 105-point plunge in the stock market during the first 90 minutes of trading.

At stake is a system that last year lent \$12 billion, at subsidized rates, to 4.7 million students at 8,000 four-year universities, community colleges and trade schools.

Bankers said that if the government allowed Higher Education Assistance Foundation to default, the

entire student-loan program could be jeopardized.

"Student loans, if not for the guarantee, would be very risky and would probably not be made," said Floyd Stoner of the American Bankers Association. "They are loans to people with no credit history, no assets and no fixed address."

Analysts said the stock market's reaction to the foundation's crisis was evidence of broader investor concerns about the federal budget deficit. They said it would further burden the U.S. government, which faces the cost of the S&L bailout and the staggering taxpayer liability for guarantee programs for farmers and home buyers.

Officials at the U.S. Education Department rushed to reassure nervous lenders, borrowers and investors. A team of auditors was dispatched to offices of the Higher Education Assistance Foundation.

The officials said they hoped to avoid a default by finding another guaranty agency to take over the foundation.

An administration official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that after a weekend meeting, Office of Management and Budget and Education Department officials hoped to resolve the problem this week.

The Education Department is budgeted to spend \$2 billion this year on student-loan defaults. It reimburses guaranty agencies for 100 percent of the loss for default rates under 5 percent. Reimbursement drops to 90 percent when the default rate tops 5 percent and to 80 percent when the rate hits 9 percent.